FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 116 *13 June 1980*

BULGARIA

TRUD Comments on Failure of NORAD Computer [9 Jun] C 1
Press Comment C 2
UNESCO Education Ministers Conference Opens in Sofia C 2
Zhivkov Address C 3
Plan Coordination Talks With SRV Open in Sofia C 4
Zhivkova, Cultural Delegation Return From Hungary C 4
Deputy Foreign Minister Tsvetkov Visits France C 4
Zhivkov Greets Philippines President on National Day C 5
Premier Todorov Visits Pernik Okrug C 5
Economic Cooperation With Western Countries Discussed C 5

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Hula Returns From Moscow After Signing Protocol D 1
Hamen Welcomes Fojtik on Return From Netherlands D 1
GDR's Sindermann Meets With Husak, Officials D 1
Received by Husak D 1
Leaders at Meeting D 1
Reportage on Federal Assembly Joint Session 10 June D 2
Opening of Session D 2
Addressed by Indra, GDR's Sindermann [RUDE PRAVO 11 Jun] D 2
Economic Report by Ler D 4
More on Ler D 5
State Budget Discussed D 6
Budget Results Approved D 6
Catholic Clergy Hails Soviet Peace Efforts [RUDE PRAVO 11 Jun] D 7
CSSR German Ethnic Organization Holds Conference [RUDE PRAVO 9 Jun] D 8
RUDE PRAVO Discusses Railroad Transportation Difficulties [11 Jun] D 8
'Hostile' Groups in Workplaces Blamed on 'Executives' D 9
[Bratislava PRAVDA 11 Jun]
Husak, Strougal Return Honecker Cable on Anniversary D 11
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 11 Jun]

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Kleiber Meets With Al-Asad in Syria 11 June E 1
Tisch Continues Visit to France; Tours Vitry E 1
Iraqi Oil Minister Arrives With Message for Honecker [Baghdad INA] E 2
Solidarity With Libya Group Holds Anniversary Meeting E 2
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 11 Jun]
Cypriot President Visits Dresden Bezirk E 2
Talks Held on Economic Plan Coordination With Hungary E 3
Protocol on Economic Coordination Signed With SRV E 3
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 11 Jun]
Honecker Congratulates Netherlands CP Chairman E 5
Verner Receives Bulgarian Magazine Delegation E 5
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 10 Jun]
GDR, French Trade Unions Issue Appeal for Peace E 5
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 11 Jun]

European Christians Call for Disarmament [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 5 Jun] E 6
United Evangelical Lutheran Church Concludes General Synod [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 9 Jun] E 6
Gruenenberg Explains Agricultural Tasks to Cadres [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 7-8 Jun] E 7
NEUES DEUTSCHLAND Reports FRG Border Violators E 8
3 June Report E 8
3 June Report E 8
7-8 June Report E 8
10 June Report E 8
ADN Notes Bundestag Ratification of Joint Agreement E 8

HUNGARY

Lazar Receives Bulgaria's Lukanov F 1
BCP's Zhivkova Meets Historians; Concludes Visit F 1
Meeting With Historians F 1
Press Briefing F 1
Kadar, Gyenes Receive Irish Communist Leader F 2
Council of Ministers Hears Report on Cooperation With SRV, Romania F 2
Briefs: Conference With U.S. Jurists; Argentine Foreign Affairs Official F 2

POLAND

Norwegian Foreign Affairs Minister Visits Poznan [TRYBUNA LUDU 11 Jun] G 1
Coal for Oil Suggested [Oslo AFTENPOSTEN 11 Jun] G 1
Jagielski, Libyan Secretary Discuss Economic Cooperation G 2
Agreements Signed G 3
Jablonski Receives New Envoy to Switzerland [TRYBUNA LUDU 11 Jun] G 3
Wojtaszek Receives Tunisian Ambassador [TRYBUNA LUDU 10 Jun] G 3
Zandarowski Attends Pila Voivodship Plenum G 3
State Council Meets 12 June, Appoints Ambassador G 4
Trade Union Council Holds Plenary Session G 4
Further Report G 4
TRYBUNA LUDU Examines Causes of Economic Difficulties [11 Jun] G 5

ROMANIA

Verdet Sends Condolences on Ohira's Death H 1
Ceausescu Receives Lebanese Parliament Speaker H 1
Ceausescu Congratulates Netherlands CP President on Reelection H 2
Ceausescu Congratulates Portugal's Eanes [SCINTEIA 10 Jun] H 2
LUMEA Interviews French Foreign Minister on Visit H 2
Cazacu Receives Syrian Ba'th Party Official H 3
Banc Receives Syrian H 3
Energy, Chemical Cooperation With Bulgaria Discussed H 3
Congolese Interior Minister Leaves Bucharest H 3
Special Envoy Received by Algerian President Bendjedid H 4
Radulescu, Oprea Attend British Embassy Reception H 4
State Council Issues Decree on Agriculture H 4
Briefs: Economic Talks With GDR; Ambassador Departs Upper Volta; Metallurgical Agreement With Bulgaria; Laser Production H 5

YUGOSLAVIA

Ambassador to U.S. Meets With Mondale	I 1
Vrhovec Concludes Tour of African, Asian States	I 1
Communique on Indonesian Visit	I 1
Statement on Return	I 3
Vrhovec Discusses Madrid Meeting With Maltese Envoy	I 4
Dolanc Ends Visit to Romania; Returns	I 5
Markovic's Talks in Tanzania Reported	I 5
Italian Premier Receives Foreign Trade Secretary Rotar [BORBA 11 Jun]	I 5
LCY Central Committee, Presidium Hold Sessions	I 6
Central Committee Session	I 6
Presidium Elects Doronjski President	I 6
Doronjski's Appointment, Political Biography	I 6
Kosovo Albanian Weekly Celebrates 35th Anniversary [POLITIKA 29 May]	I 7
Briefs: Departing Norwegian Ambassador; New Ambassador to Argentina; Cooperation With CSSR; Credits for Kosovo; Czechoslovak Bank Official	I 8

TRUD COMMENTS ON FAILURE OF NORAD COMPUTER

AU111503 Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 9 Jun 80 p 4

[Dragomir Draganov commentary: "The Forrestal Computer"]

[Text] Is it possible that in our day super modern computer equipment should act like an absent minded schoolboy, who in doing his homework keeps repeating the same elementary mistakes, thus obtaining the wrong results? Or is it possible that it is not the fault of the machine but rather of the man behind it, who made a mistake in feeding into the computer?

In this connection, the Pentagon submitted new material for analysis last week, but the problem has by far outstripped the engineers' capacities for analysis, for the computer tried twice within a few days to deceive none other than the leadership of the North American Air Defense Command (NORAD) in Colorado Springs by giving the signal for "Soviet nuclear attack."

It is easy to picture the gloomy events that would have followed if the mistakes had not been detected and corrected in time. However, if one were not entirely convinced of the fact that a computer has no soul, then such repeated nuclear alarms might make one think that the Pentagon computer might have been affected by the Forrestal syndrome or the "Soviet threat" syndrome that has recently been so widespread in that department. There is even more--a similar incident occurred on 9 November 1979. That means that there have been three such failures in recent times. So we can ask: Have such mistakes not become a little too frequent at a time when military hysteria is obviously expanding on the other side of the ocean?

However, fortunately or unfortunately it is still a human being that operates the computer. Thus it is quite justified to ask the question--whose fault is it anyway?

This is where the essence of the problem lies. The problem cannot be explained by the Pentagon engineers who specialize in computer techniques, but by the strategists at the Pentagon, by those who feed the military industrial complex, by the Washington politicians who have adopted the trend toward exacerbating the international atmosphere. Unfortunately however, the new winds of "cold war" and President Carter's election campaign show increasingly chase commonsense away from the White House and Capitol Hill. An example of that is the session of the NATO nuclear planning group held last week in which the plan for deploying U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe advanced even further because of pressure from the United States.

That session did not deal with computers. The bill submitted by the military monopolies was adjusted in writing with a stroke of the pen and all this, of course, was done for the sake of security against the "Soviet threat." However, did anyone at that session take into consideration the consequences of such a computer failure at a time when an intensified military confrontation on the European Continent is being prepared? For the new missiles need only minutes, only as much time as the Pentagon needed to detect the computer mistake and to check the date. What would happen if one of the Forrestal heirs should decide that there is no time for checking and should just press the red button?

It is almost certain that the experts, after checking the system, will report on the causes of the incident, but presumably for some people at the Pentagon it will remain a secret whether the intelligent machine played a dirty trick on the generals, or whether it was the other way around.

Press Comment

AU101003 Sofia BTA in English 0840 GMT 10 Jun 80

["It Is Not in the Wrong Computer"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, June 10 (BTA)--A RABOTNICHESKO DELO signed commentary emphasizes that the NORAD computer false nuclear alarm over a non-existent "Soviet attack" quite precisely shows the manner of action of the entire military, political and propaganda machine of U.S. imperialism. It is known how this machine is trying to motivate all of its decisions exposing peace to grave dangers, the daily adds.

Recalling the number of failures in U.S. military techniques, the daily points out that very frequently the White House and the Pentagon have to seek such an excuse in similar cases. The actual failure is not in the technique but in its owners, emphasizes RABOTNICHESKO DELO.

Contrary to the wrong computer, in the U.S. a tension is being deliberately created by making a fuss about a "Soviet threat." Under the pretext of such a "threat" a decision is made to deploy new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe. "Soviet threat" is also mentioned when aircraft carriers are directed to the Persian Gulf. The same myth serves as grounds to postpone the ratification of SALT II and again is the excuse for the working out of new missile systems through which this treaty is being violated already before its coming into effect.

Whatever it is, according to the author, the wrong computer was switched off the NORAD system. It is very important, however, to exclude in due time from the system of international relations those circles whose ability of realistic and responsibility thinking has been long ago questioned, RABOTNICHESKO DELO concludes.

What is the lesson from the false nuclear missile alarms in the USA, OTECHESTVEN FRONT asks in its turn. The daily Berlin correspondent writes that the lesson is in the fact that the problems of disarmament should not be neglected, that the necessity for new meetings and negotiations at different levels on the matter has long ago matured. The daily stresses the timely proposals to this end by the Warsaw Treaty member-states.

UNESCO EDUCATION MINISTERS' CONFERENCE OPENS IN SOFIA

AU121031 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0800 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] The third conference of ministers of education from the European UNESCO member-countries opened in Sofia this morning. This conference with intergovernmental participation is chaired by Amadou Mahktar M'bow, UNESCO director, in implementation of the resolution adopted at the 10th session of the UNESCO general conference. The Sofia conference is proceeding in the spirit of the clauses of the CSCE Helsinki Final Act. It is one of the most important UNESCO initiatives this year.

Greeted with great cordiality and applause, Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, took his place among the honorary presidium. The conference is held under his patronage. The conference was opened by Amadou Makhtar M'bow, director of UNESCO. At this moment Comrade Todor Zhivkov is addressing the conference.

Zhivkov Address

AU121444 Sofia BTA in English 1338 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Sofia, June 12 (BTA)--"The one who thinks of the peaceful future of mankind thinks of the tomorrow of education"--said today State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov opening the Third Conference of the Ministers of Education of Member States of the Europe Region of UNESCO (Minedeurope).

Greeting the participants in the conference, Mr Zhivkov emphasized that Bulgaria was trying consistently and unflinchingly to make her contribution to the fulfilment of UNESCO's highly noble goals.

State Council chairman pointed out that Bulgaria had always supported the maintaining of the international dialogue, the cooperation and understanding of peoples, she had and would continue to make constructive, consistent and sincere efforts for consolidating peace and security in Europe and particularly in the Balkans. The Bulgarian leader said that we cooperated and would cooperate with all progressive, democratic and peace-loving forces and countries to establish detente and peaceful co-existence, for building a world without weapons and wars. This noble aspiration, he continued, had been recently fully backed up by the decision of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries. There is no doubt that it will find its proper place also at the forthcoming meeting in Madrid, Mr Zhivkov stressed.

Emphasizing that the role of UNESCO today becomes more important than ever, Mr Zhivkov said that the Third Conference of Ministers of Education of Member States of the Europe Region was a great and significant event also because of the fact that it was itself a proof of the will of peoples to live in peace.

The Bulgarian leader spoke of the reassessment having been made in Bulgaria in recent years of the place and role of the educational sytem and education as one of the crucial factors for the country's development. He said: "On the threshold of the 21st century, we make it our ambitious purpose for education to become nationwide, to expand and deepen the ties of the educational system with the other spheres of the social organism--the economics, science, culture--to create a multilaterally, and in the future also all-roundedly developed personality, highly educated, with high culture and proper professional training, able to create material and cultural values".

Speaking of the basic principles of educational policy in Bulgaria, the State Council chairman expressed the conviction that uncovering and unfolding the creative abilities of every member of the society was a condition for the progress of the entire society, of the country.

He also spoke of the centuries-old educational traditions of the Bulgarian State, which originated from the deed of the creators of the Slavonic letters Cyril and Methodius, from the activities of the Preslav, Ohrid and Turnovo literary schools.

Today 97 per cent of boys and girls in Bulgaria study in eleven and twelve-form schools, Mr Zhivkov stressed. In the number of students per ten thousand inhabitants, Bulgaria is one of the first in the world.

PLAN COORDINATION TALKS WITH SRV OPEN IN SOFIA

AU121542 Sofia BTA in English 1447 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Sofia, June 12 (BTA)--The concluding talks on coordination of the national economy plans of Bulgaria and Vietnam in the 1981-1985 period started here today. In his opening speech at the plenary sitting Mr Kiril Zarev, head of the Bulgarian delegation, deputy-chairman of the Ministerial Council of Bulgaria and chairman of the Bulgarian State Planning Committee, expressed confidence that the talks will be fruitful as all the preconditions exist for this--the two parties and states have identifical positions on all questions, and have friendly relations with the Soviet Union and the other CMEA member-countries.

Mr Nguyen Van Lam, deputy prime minister and chairman of the State Planning Committee of Vietnam, expressed the cordial gratitude of his party and government for the help rendered to Vietnam not only in the struggle against imperialism but in the construction of socialism now, too. He expressed confidence that the talks will proceed in the spirit of fraternal cooperation and mutual understanding, characteristic of the relations between the two countries. In the course of discussion of the concrete issues pertaining to the coordination of the two countries' plans in the 1981-1985 period, expressed was bilateral interest in the further extension and deepening of economic, scientific and technological cooperation. As a result, bilateral trade is expected to grow considerably.

ZHIVKOVA, CULTURAL DELEGATION RETURN FROM HUNGARY

AU122010 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] The Bulgarian cultural delegation led by Comrade Lyudmila Zhivkova, which paid Hungary an official visit, returned this evening to Sofia. The delegation was greeted by Comrades Georgi Yordanov, Milko Balev, deputy chairmen of the Committee on Culture and deputy ministers of foreign affairs.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER TSVETKOV VISITS FRANCE

AU121028 Sofia BTA in English 0810 GMT 12 Jun 80

["Bulgaro-French Consultations"--BTA headline]

[Text] Paris, June 12 (BTA correspondent)--On June 10 and 11 political consultations were held in Paris between the ministries of foreign affairs of Bulgaria and France. The Bulgarian delegation to the consultations was headed by Mr Boris Tsvetkov, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and the French by Mr Olivier Stirn, state secretary for foreign affairs.

Topical international issues figured in the talks with special attention being paid to the forthcoming Madrid meeting. Taking into account the deterioration of the international situation, the two parties to the consultations expressed their common wish for the participant-states in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe to go to the Madrid meeting armed with a constructive approach, and for the meeting itself to contribute to greater trust between states and to help in deepening and furthering the process of detente in Europe. The need of a good preparation for the meeting was emphasized. Views were exchanged on bilateral issues in the political, economic and cultural sphere. Satisfaction was expressed with their favourable development and the chances for their further expansion were revealed.

Mr Boris Tsvetkov was received by Mr Jaques Chaban-Delmas, the president of the French National Assembly. Views were exchanged on the state of Bulgaro-French relations. The meeting proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

ZHIVKOV GREETS PHILIPPINES PRESIDENT ON NATIONAL DAY

AU121954 Sofia BTA in English 1856 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Sofia, June 12 (BTA)--Mr Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of Bulgaria, sent a cable of greetings to President Ferdinand Marcos of the Philippines in connection with the national day of that country. Confidence in the further useful development of relations between the two countries in the interest of the Bulgarian and the Filipino peoples, of world peace and detente, is expressed in the cable.

PREMIER TODOROV VISITS PERNIK OKRUG

AU121035 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Stanko Todorov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers, is visiting Pernik Okrug. Accompanied by leaders of the okrug Stanko Todorov visited the building sites at the expanded Lenin metallurgical combine and the site of the new heavy machine building plant that is being constructed near Radomir. Grigor Stoichkov, Stamen Stamenov, Toncho Chakurov and Ivan Sakarev participated in the discussions that followed the visit.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH WESTERN COUNTRIES DISCUSSED

AU121545 Sofia BTA in English 1440 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Plovdiv, June 12, (BTA)--The problems of industrial cooperation between Bulgarian organizations and companies of the countries with market economy were analyzed in one of the papers read at the session on problems of industrial joint production, which has been carried out for the third day running here, organized by the UN Economic Commission for Europe.

It was noted in the paper that the Bulgarian foreign trade organizations are implementing now more than 150 agreements on industrial cooperation with Western companies. This cooperation is developed the best in the field of mechanical engineering, electronics and electrical engineering, chemical and the food industry and tourism.

The Bulgarian side maintains that, irrespective of the positive results, the possibilities for fruitful contacts between the Bulgarian economic organizations and companies of the region of the UN Economic Commission for Europe are much wider. Major obstacles to industrial cooperation have been pointed out: the increased protectionist and discrimination measures with regard to the socialist countries in some states with market economy, in particular the Common Market and the USA, insufficient credit backing of the industrial joint production and the growing trend in some Western states to limit it through administrative measures.

Electronics, electrical engineering, mechanical engineering, metallurgy, exploration of mineral resources, chemical and petrochemical industry, power generation, the light and the food industries and tourism have been pointed out as major industries in which the Bulgarian economic organizations are interested to cooperate in the future with the companies of the market economy countries.

HULA RETURNS FROM MOSCOW AFTER SIGNING PROTOCOL

LD131000 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0330 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Vaclav Hulâ, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, deputy federal premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission, returned to Prague from Moscow yesterday.

Prior to his departure, he met Czechoslovak journalists accredited to the Soviet capital. He told them that the agreement on the coordination of economic plans for 1981-85, which he signed with his Soviet counterpart, Nikolay Baybakov, was of fundamental importance for the further development of our economy.

HAMAN WELCOMES FOJTIK ON RETURN FROM NETHERLANDS

LD121324 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Jan Fojtik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, returned to Prague today from the deliberations of the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Netherlands. He was welcomed at Ruzyne Airport by Josef Haman, secretary of the part Central Committee, and other representatives.

GDR'S SINDERMANN MEETS WITH HUSAK, OFFICIALS

Received by Husak

LD122046 Prague CTK in English 2012 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Prague--Gustav Husak, communist party general secretary and Czechoslovak president, received here Thursday the visiting delegation of the G.D.R. People's Chamber, headed by its Chairman Horst Sindermann, S.E.D. Politburo member.

During the cordial, comradely meeting with the members of the parliamentary delegation, satisfaction was expressed over the development of bilateral relations, the results of mutual cooperation and the progress made in the implementation of the long-term programs of economic integration of the member countries of the socialist community.

Both sides voiced their interest in exchanges of experience between the legislative bodies of the two countries, and stressed the usefulness of personal contacts for better mutual understanding between the neighbouring countries, building an advanced socialist society.

Leaders at Meeting

LD122238 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2100 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] In honor of the delegation of the People's Chamber of the GDR headed by its chairman, Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, a friendly meeting was organized in Prague today by Gert Koenig, GDR Ambassador to Czechoslovakia.

Present at the meeting were members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal Assembly, and Josef Korcak, Czech premier, Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the party Central Committee, and other representatives of our political and public life.

REPORTAGE ON FEDERAL ASSEMBLY JOINT SESSION 10 JUNE

Opening of Session

LD101526 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0900 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Deputies of the Chamber of People and the Chamber of Nations of the Federal Assembly met in Prague today for their 19th joint session to discuss the state final account of the Czechoslovak federation for last year. Our parliamentary correspondents Vaclav Klement and Lubod Lidicky report.

The meeting of the highest legislative body was opened by Alois Indra, its chairman and member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee. He welcomed the official delegation of GDR People's Chamber headed by Horst Sindermann, which is currently visiting our country at the invitation of the Federal Assembly.

Horst Sindermann, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR People's Chamber then replied to Alois Indra's welcome.

The joint session of the Chamber of People and the Chamber of Nations then commenced discussion of the state final account of the Czechoslovak federation for 1979. A statement on the agenda was delivered by Leopold Ler, federal finance minister.

In the opening passage of his speech he said that in budget management, the federation succeeded in fulfilling basic tasks in overall receipts and expenditure, and basically also in their economic structure. Budgetary tools contributed to strengthening the intensive factors of growth, which in turn played a greater role in our economy. They also operated against inefficiency and were aimed at encouraging effectiveness in production and consumption. Despite the fact that 1979 was more difficult for our economy than previous years, budgetary management ended in balance with a surplus of Kcs51 million.

Minister Ler's statement was followed by reports of the joint rapporteurs of both chambers. Ten deputies have so far requested floor in the debate on the state final account which will take place this morning.

Addressed by Indra, GDR's Sindermann

AU121241 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Jun 80 p 1

["KV"-signed report on speeches by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, and Horst Sindermann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and president of the GDR People's Chamber, at the 18th joint meeting of both chambers of the CSSR Federal Assembly, held in Prague on 10 June 1980]

[Text] Federal Assembly Chairman Alois Indra recalled in his welcoming speech among other things last year's 30th anniversary of the GDR's foundation and the successes of its people in building an advanced socialist society. "In our country we welcomed the establishment of the GDR as a historically significant event that has had a positive influence of the development of Europe," he said. "It meant the beginning of an absolutely new stage in the relations between our countries and their peoples. Today our mutual borders are borders of peace, friendship and fraternal cooperation.

"The unforgettable sons of our nations Klement Gottwald and Wilhelm Pieck," he continued, "formed the relations between our countries on the tested principles of Marxism-Leninism, proletarian internationalism and unshakable alliance with the Soviet Union. We remain faithful to their legacy. That is demonstrated by the successful development of comradely relations and multifaceted cooperation between the CPCZ and the SED, between our states and between the peoples of the two countries as well as by our joint course of action in the international arena. Of fundamental significance are always the meetings between our highest representatives--Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, and Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

"Both our countries are active members of CEMA and of the Warsaw Pact, the 25th anniversary of which we recently marked. We jointly strive for a steady consolidation of the unity and cohesion of the countries of the socialist community, for the enhancement of the higher forms of their multifaceted cooperation and for coordination and an ever closer course in international relations, which is of particularly great importance in the present exacerbated international situation. We are determined to do everything we can to implement the final documents of the latest session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee."

In concluding his speech Alois Indra said: "The lively and fruitful contacts between the CSSR Federal Assembly and the GDR People's Chamber occupy a prominent place in the development of fraternal relations between our countries. We are convinced that also the current official friendly visit of a delegation of the GDR People's Chamber to our country will contribute to the further intensification of relations and cooperation between the CSSR and the GDR in all areas and to strengthening the cause of socialism and peace."

In his reply Horst Sindermann, the head of the GDR People's Chamber delegation, first conveyed wholehearted greetings to the Czechoslovak people and wishes of all the best from the deputies of the GDR People's Chamber.

"We can justly say," he continued, "that cooperation between the CSSR and the GDR has never been as extensive and as successful as it is now when both countries are building an advanced socialist society."

He further said: "Today states and nations are judged according to what they are doing to ensure peace and cooperation. In this respect both our states have a clear conscience because we jointly fight to sustain all the positive achievements of the seventies and to multiply the fruits that have ripened in the process of the relaxation of tension. If peace is threatened, then we will be even more tenacious in the struggle for peace, progress, national independence and social progress."

He then said: "We strongly welcome the opportunity provided by the even development of our relations in the economic and scientific-technical area to make increasingly effective use of the potential of our national economy. Our cooperation in the this area comprises all important sectors. As regards some of them, for instance engineering or the chemical industry, we are able to point to outstanding examples of socialist economic integration. The coordination of our plans for the 1981-85 period, which was certified recently by the signatures of the chairmen of the GDR and CSSR planning bodies, represents an important instrument in the further stable development of cooperation in the next 5-year plan.

"Last but not least we highly regard the extraordinarily extensive and multifaceted cooperation between the GDR and the CSSR in the sphere of ideology, science, education and culture. The plan-based coordination of our scientific and research potential increasingly contributes to the joint solution of the tasks of building socialism."

"We can justly take pride in the fact," Horst Sindermann said in conclusion, "that the joint work of the SED and the CPCZ, carried out for decades with the clear goal of enhancing the close coordination between our states and nations, has yielded fruit. By developing and deepening friendship and fraternal cooperation we have strengthened socialism in our countries and beyond their borders. This visit, too, will be an impetus for us to reinforce also in future with all our might the bonds of friendship and to develop and deepen our cooperation in all areas."

Economic Report by Ler

LD101832 Prague CTK in English 1708 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] Prague--"We are rightly emphasizing all the positive that has been attained thanks to the dedicated work of people, but are not concealing the existence of problems and drawbacks in our own work that must be persistently solved," Finance Minister Leopold Ler told the Federal Assembly today.

Delivering an expose on the 1979 state closing account he noted that in the first four years of the 1976-80 plan Czechoslovakia made progress in the development of the national economy. The 1979 national income was 17 per cent higher than in 1975, industrial production increased by 21 per cent over the same period and average annual agricultural production exceeded the average of the previous five years by 7.6 per cent.

However, the year 1979 was more difficult than the previous years. Except for agriculture the creation of material resources increased in all the main branches in comparison with 1978, but was lower than planned. Industrial production and the volume of construction work increased by 3.7 per cent, while the plan provided for 4.1 and 5.5 per cent, respectively. Farm production declined by 3.9 per cent, although a 2.7-per cent increase was planned. Consequently, 6,000 million crowns' worth of grain had to be imported in excess of the planned quantity and economic results in agriculture were lower, necessitating extraordinary mobilization of financial and credit resources.

This was reflected in the national income which rose 2.8 per cent against the planned 4 per cent. In foreign trade the rate of imports increases exceeded that of exports and exchange relations worsened because import prices were rising faster than export prices.

The minister noted that investment and non-investment spendings on economy made up 43.9 per cent of all budgetary expenditure in 1979, 46.5 per cent went ot the social and cultural sphere, 7.3 per cent to defence and security and 2.2 per cent to administration. One of the basic objectives, a balanced budget, was achieved.

However, external financial resources still had to be used for the overall financing of the reproduction process. The budegetary balance was also due to a certain extent to the adjustment of retail prices and the prices of some goods and services.

Leopold Ler stated that in January-May 1980 the development of many branches of the national economy improved, but some drawbacks still persist--such as the unfavourable development of the fulfilment of the volume and structure of construction work, brown coal production, and problems exist also in the structure and range of supplies for the home market. Planned tasks in lowering material input and total costs of products are not being sucessfully fulfilled.

The minister noted that the individual levels of management in Czechoslovakia have so far failed to react adequately to the growth of prices in the world, difficulties in obtaining raw materials, materials and fuels, sharpening competition, discrimination measures.

Leopold Ler pointed out that Czechoslovakia's active involvement in international socialist economic integration is a vital necessity, and stressed the importance of economic and scientific technological cooperation with the Soviet Union.

Measures to increase profitability, effectiveness and performance of the economy are assuming increasing weight in Czechoslovakia. "If exports are at present about one-quarter dearer than in 1975, while the increase of our export prices has been ten points slower, than it should be clear to everyone that we cannot afford now what we have afforded before. We must save on raw materials, energy, investments, imports, social consumption, simply everywhere," the minister said.

He noted that in order to increase planning and budgetary discipline, economy and quality of work, the government has adopted measures which represent a much more severe course as well as demands and penalties than in the past periods.

The minister mentioned the importance of the set of measures to improve the system of planned management of the national economy to be applied in Czechoslovakia from the beginning of 1981.

The measures are based on a comprehensive experiment of management of quality and effectiveness, now in progress in selected enterprises for the third year, which is having favourable results.

Leopold Ler noted that despite the difficult conditions the existing living standard has secured and in some respects further developed in 1979. Monetary incomes and personal consumption increased, non-investment spendings on social security, health care, education and culture rose five per cent in comparison with the previous year and totalled 117.700 million crowns. The minister pointed out that the national economy and the socialist society in Czechoslovakia have all the prerequisites to continue in their present favourable development.

More on Ler

LD101527 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] Lubos Lidicky and Vaclav Klement report on the joint meeting of both chambers of the Federal Assembly.

Federal Finance Minister Ler said that in the budgetary management of the national committees the main tasks had been fulfilled. Receipts had been higher than expenditures by Kcs2 billion 184 million, which reinforced reserve and development funds of the national committees and which constitute an important financial source in the realization of the election programs of the National Front.

We assess the overall results of budgetary management positively, said Minister Ler, stressing that in future we have to ensure an overall financial balance, including, in essense, a budgetary balance by a faster growth in the effectiveness of social production and its higher efficiency.

Minister Ler's report on the state final account was followed by a report delivered jointly by the rapporteurs of both chambers.

From their report it emerged that in assessing the results achieved, deputies had taken into account the fact that as a result of the adoption of a number of appropriate measures and increased financial pressure on effectiveness and efficiency, and in particular thanks to the special effort and selflessness of our working people, we had succeeded in gradually overcoming a great many unfavorable conditions of last year. Thanks to this our economy succeeded in maintaining the necessary dynamism of development and created prerequisites for maintaining living standards. Both rapporteurs recommended the state final account of the Czechoslovak federation for approval.

A debate on the report opened before the lunch break. Speaking were Comrade Peterkova, deputy of the Chamber of Nations and Comrade Pazura, deputy of the Chamber of People. They concentrated primarily on the task of ensuring faster growth of the effectiveness of production and higher efficiency in certain enterprises in which a control or special procedure was instituted in management.

The debate on the state final account of the Czechoslovak federation for 1979 will be continued this afternoon.

State Budget Discussed

LD101528 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Excerpt] At the 18th joint session of the Chamber of People and Chamber of Nations in Prague today, Federal Assembly deputies discussed the state final account of the Czechoslovak federation for last year. Alois Indra, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Federal Assembly welcomed Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal and other members of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee Vasil Bilak, Karel Hoffmann, Vaclav Hula, Josef Kempny, Josef Korcak and Jozef Lenart; and other representatives of political and public life.

Budget Results Approved

LD102122 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Excerpts] After the speech by the federal Finance Minister Leopold Ler reports were submitted on behalf of both chambers. The deputy of the Chamber of Nations, Drahoslav Krenek, said among other things [begin recording]:

[Krenek] With reference to the measures adopted toward improving managerial economization the committees devoted attention to the observance of the limits of expenditure on travel in general, expenditure on hospitality and gifts and above all to the fulfillment of active measures adopted toward the more economical utilization of official cars. In implementing overall travel expenses and a saving of over Kcs1.1 billion there has been a reduction in travel abroad and more concentrated trips abroad. But it is above all necessary to ensure a better planning of the number of necessary trips, reduce the number of officials sent on such trips, shorten the duration of their stay and permit only the most urgent and necessary travel. The fact that the set limit has been exceeded was dealt with in such a way that those concerned were ordered to pay supplementary levies. For example in enterprises coming under the federal Ministry of General Engineering these supplementary levies amounted to Kcs6 million. Furthermore, the financial limits on hospitality and gifts have not been fully ensured. This was influenced by a purposeful regulation of this type of expenditure with the aim of its reduction.

[Reporter] In the People's Chamber, Deputy Jozef Belko, who presented the report, said that the committees had adopted a favorable position to the state final budget and proposed its adoption. In his speech he also pointed to certain problems.

[Belko] A critical assessment was made of the fact that 40 percent of all planned capacities, as mandatory tasks of the state plan, were not commissioned within the planned deadlines, with the result that considerable quantities of imported engineering equipment were not utilized in time. The state bank was once again compelled to undertake a number of actions in this sphere, and on the basis of the findings, financing was suspended in individual instances and in some cases financial subsidies were cancelled and pressure was applied for a reduction of expenditure. There are still many bottlenecks in capital investment and these are mutliplied by the continued extensive approach by various investors to capacity problems which became even more pronounced in the period under discussion by the failure to fulfill planned targets by suppliers in the building and technnological sectors.

[Reporter] After that ten deputies spoke in the debate. Most of them stressed the importance of raising the effectiveness of management work as well as economic efficiency. [end recording] After the debate the deputies of the two chambers of the Federal Assembly approved the final state budget of the Czechoslovak federation for last year.

CATHOLIC CLERGY HAILS SOVIET PEACE EFFORTS

AU121028 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Jun 80 p 2

[CTK report: "Appreciation of the USSR's Efforts for the Preservation of Peace; Session of the Pacem in Terris Association"]

[Text] Brno, 10 June--A nationwide session of the Pacem in Terris Association of Catholic clergymen devoted to the 35th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army took place in Brno on Tuesday 10 June. It was attended by almost 400 Catholic clergymen led by their bishops and capitular vicars. A delegation of the Russian Orthodox Church led by its representative Igumen Sergey Fomin was also present.

CSSR Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Milos Vejvoa in the main report expressed appreciation for the peace efforts of the USSR in the present complicated international situation and pointed to the historical experience of World War II and postwar development.

At the close of the session the participants adopted a declaration in which they expressed gratitude to the Soviet Union for the liberation of Czechoslovakia from the yoke of fascism and stressed that the friendship and cooperation between the two states contributes to the peaceful life of our people. They expressed appreciation for the untiring efforts and proposals of the USSR aimed at preserving peace, at friendship and mutual understanding among nations. At the same time they condemned the attempts of imperialism and hegemonism to accelerate armament and spoke out against the deployment of American medium range missiles in Eastern Europe.

They dismissed the untrue reports of foreign press agencies about a lack of religious freedom in the CSSR, reports that are designed to confuse world public opinion and weaken the peace efforts of the countries of the socialist community and all progressive forces of the world. The Catholic clergymen endorsed the CSSR's peace program, pledging that they will guide the believers to the fulfillment of the building tasks.

CSSR GERMAN ETHNIC ORGANIZATION HOLDS CONFERENCE

AU101910 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 9 Jun 80 p 2

[CTK report: "The Directions of the Cultural Association's Activity"]

[Text] Prague, 7 June--The delegates to the 3d nationwide conference of the Cultural Association of CSSR Citizens of German Nationality, which took place in Prague on Saturday, reviewed the past 5-year period and laid down the directions of the cultural association's further activity. The deliberations were attended by a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee and of the National Front Central Committee of the Czech Socialist Republic led by Ladislav Adamec, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and deputy premier of the Czech Socialist Republic.

Herbert Panster, the association's chairman and deputy to the People's Chamber of the CSSR Federal Assembly, stressed in his report that the same rights are guaranteed for the citizens of German nationality living in the CSSR as for other citizens and that they are taking part in building an advanced socialist society in the USSR.

He condemned the recent rally of Sudeten German revanchists in Stuttgart, which was aimed not only at the socialist countries but at all progressive forces as well as at the treaties concluded by the FRG with socialist states.

Ladislav Adamec, the head of the delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee and of the National Front Central Committee of the Czech Socialist Republic, thanked the members of the association for the results they have achieved.

He mentioned the efforts of the citizens of German nationality in building the society and expressed appreciation for the association's intention to popularize and assert the methods of Soviet innovators and progressive experiences from the GDR.

In concluding the session the delegates approved the main directions of the cultural association's activity and reelected Herbert Panster as its chairman.

RUDE PRAVO DISCUSSES RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION DIFFICULTIES

AU121210 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Jun 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Exacting Weeks on the Railroad"]

[Excerpts] The start into this year, in which 239 million tons of freight was to have been loaded by our railroad network, has not been quite successful for our blue army of railwaymen, and the railroad network is not the only one to take blame for this. Considerable shortfalls occurred, primarily in loading the most important shipments transported--coal from the North Bohemian brown coal basin. Coal accounts for more than half of the 2 million tons of freight not loaded during the first 5 months of the year. It will not be easy to make up for the shortfall. In June the demands of most shippers will rise, since they will be striving to deliver the production planned for the first half year in time. The transit transport from abroad is at the same time considerably expanding on our railroads, and the special trains with the Spartacus games participants will soon also add their share to the commotion.

One must not forget for a moment that even with this strained traffic on our railroads, the first and foremost task remains the timely transportation of advance supplies of fuel and power for the winter of 1980-81. The total amount of fuel that has not been removed from extraction sites is large, and cooperation between miners and railwaymen must be even more responsible. It cannot be allowed that side-tracked coal trains remain standing in front of the electric power stations. The North Bohemian brown coal basin has a sufficient number of railroad cars, prepared in all reloading stations for the smooth removal of the coal. The situation is worse in the brown-coal mines and briquet works in Sokolov. The basin failed to fulfill the April extraction plan primarily because it lacked a sufficient number of railroad cars; but there was no striking improvement in their availability in May, either. The "Wap" railroad car sets continue to be in short supply, and other cars are also not available. These days, when the extraction conditions are ideal, we are thus losing thousands of tons of coal in the Sokolovo basin. The solution of the entire problem primarily lies in the hands of the transportation and the fuel and power branches.

All shippers must also bear in mind the grave consequences which could again occur in the national economy if sufficient advance supplies of fuel and power are not delivered in time for the winter. The lack of loading space is also caused by the considerable number of damaged cars. Last year the damages calculated amounted to Kcs92 million. A damaged car put back into operation becomes a potential cause for a railroad accident. The closing down of railroad tracks due to damaged cars is very frequent and the damages incurred run into millions. It is an everyday occurrence for damaged cars to fall apart after having been loaded, so that the scattered load delays loading work for several hours.

The use of traction vehicles and of loading space depends to a considerable extent on timely repairs, which cannot be done without spare parts, but the majority of supply organizations have so far not taken note of this. In a number of instances they are even refusing to deliver spare parts; many of them are not delivered in the amount agreed on, and the number of instances is growing when railroad repair shops get none of the spare parts ordered. Of the 194 parts ordered the CKD Lokomotivka plant had not delivered any at all in the first quarter 1980; the CKD Trakce delivered none of the 153 parts ordered; and the Skoda Plzen plant none of the 676 parts.

For the aforesaid reasons, the railroad repair shops are often in a most difficult situation, and in extreme cases they produce by amateur methods the spare parts that had not been delivered to them. Last year they had to help themselves out in this way by producing Kcs304 million worth of spare parts themselves. It is obvious that this kind of activity, which makes good the irresponsible conduct of suppliers, distracts attention from a more thorough preparation and realization of the planned repairs program.

'HOSTILE' GROUPS IN WORKPLACES BLAMED ON 'EXECUTIVES'

AU121707 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 11 Jun 80 p 1

[Editorial: "The Atmosphere in Working Places"]

[Excerpts] An executive who forgets to glance, from time to time, in the mirror of self-criticism--or whom one forgets to bring face to face with the mirror--suddenly finds, to his great surprise, that the collective under his leadership is becoming heterogenous [nesurody]; that people are beginning to look askance at him; that scarcely anything pans out the way he thought it would; that his authority has started showing more or less apparent rifts; and that problems keep cropping up that did not crop up before. [paragraph continues]

It is quite natural that he stands looking for the fault elsewhere, and not in himself. That is precisely the moment when the working place starts saying: "Here is another one who has forgotten his origins" or "power has gone to his head"; or the politically better trained say "he has torn himself away from the masses."

It is probably superfluous to add that the situation we have described here results in lowering of owrking morale, of productivity and efficiency.

It is an illusion to believe that there exist ideal executives and ideal subordinates, who have no negative traits and who are capable of always avoiding mistakes which would logically come to the surface in their conduct, and be expressed in various ways in various situations. But even several transgressions in the behavior of a single executive need not necessarily lead to a deterioration of the situation in the working place; provided, of course, that the tools and elements of political and economic management are fully and expediently used.

It is a matter of the standards and working contents of party groups; the conferences of socialist labor brigades and production consultations; the activity of workshop committees of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement [RTUM] and the basic party organization; and of the activity of its committee. They are the first who can and should produce a good creative atmosphere in the workplace. They can and should discover, solve and eliminate mistakes threatening the atmosphere and protect the collective against the consequences of the negative behavior of executives or members of the collective.

Why is it that the potential of protecting the collective against these negative phenomena is not utilized fully and everywhere? The basic and most frequent reason is the erroneous notion that all that is good stems from harmony and all that is bad stems from conflict. At the same time it is a fact that a conflict is an unavoidable social phenomenon and may have not only a destructive, but also a constructive impact. To cover up mistakes and shortcomings under the cloak of seeming harmony is actually to preserve shortcomings, to give them time and scope to grow into dimensions which poison the atmosphere. Another cause of the failure to make use of the potential, in socialist enterprises' workplaces is the erroneous notion that has already become an institution--that "we are too insignificant to solve it." One can concede that a collective in the working place is really too weak, for instance, to solve the matter of material-technical supplies or a mistake in planning at a higher management level, or to change some obsolete regulation slightly. But it is never too weak to be able to ascertain whether it is really a mistake at a higher management level, or whether it is one of us who is shifting the blame to "circumstances" so as to cover up his own mistake or neglect of duty. The very clarification of the fact, regardless of whether the mistake lies outside the sphere of its activities or not, consolidates the cohesion of the collective and establishes a favorable atmosphere in it, the good awareness of being able to "see clearly and not to grope in the dark." The realization that we are capable of seeing clearly is, in fact, the source of healthy confidence, which is one of the basic prerequisites of initiative.

The question comes up: What is a sign of the emergence of an unfavorable atmosphere in the working place, or of the existence of its sources? One answer is offered by Marxist sociology. Research has shown that the emergence of so-called informal groups in working places is a typical mark of a capitalist enterprise. The group is hostile to official management, at first arbitrarily and later guided by its internal logic of relationships. It is a kind of elementary form of defense against the arbitrariness of the owner and of the enterprise administration. [paragraph continues]

These small, informal groups have a copious literature, and for half-a-century a whole army of researchers has been searching for ways to dominate these groups and make them pliable and conform, to get them to serve the enterprise with the aid of psychological weapons. The result is the present arsenal of tricks and gimmicks, with which the working people can be manipulated. The aim itself, the purpose of the existence of informal groups in working places, is to protect the working people's interests against the management. At the same time this means that if an informal group emerges in a socialist enterprise, it is the surest sign that the atmosphere in the working place is in danger. It means that the people instinctively want to defend themselves against something, but against what? There can be many reasons for this, from a transgression against the principles of socialist remuneration or executive bossiness to covering up violations of regulations. At the same time the emergence of an informal group is a sign that the party group, the brigade leadership, the head of the working place or the workshop committee--that is, the institutions provided for this--are not fulfilling their mission, or are fulfilling it only formally. Apart from everything else the emergence of an informal group can be ascertained quite easily: It occurs when the positions, attitudes and talk in the corridors and working places basically differ from the positions, attitudes and talk at meetings and conferences--the precise forums which are meant to clarify problems.

The direction which it is most expedient to take has been shown us by the 15th CPCZ Central Committee session, where the Presidium report stressed: "Whereever management bodies and responsible workers sensitively listen to the people's opinions, where problems are not evaded or concealed, but enterprisingly solved, confidence in the policy of the party and our state consolidates," and this is the basis of a good atmosphere.

HUSAK, STROUGAL RETURN HONECKER CABLE ON ANNIVERSARY

AU120940 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Jun 80 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ND)--Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, and Lubomir Strougal, CSSR premier, conveyed the following cable to Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council, and to Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers.

Please accept our sincere gratitude on behalf of the CPCZ, the government and all the CSSR people for the cordial greetings you sent on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of Czechoslovakia's liberation by the glorious Soviet army.

In the years which have passed since the historic victory over fascism in May 1945, the relations of friendship and cooperation between our fraternal parties and countries and between the peoples of Czechoslovakia and the GDR have strengthened on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. We share your firm conviction that these fraternal ties between our two states will continue to strengthen and that we will considerably contribute to the joint efforts for the consolidation of peace and international detente, in unity with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community of states.

We wish you and all the GDR people new successes in the building of the socialist society in their homeland.

KLEIBER MEETS WITH AL-ASAD IN SYRIA 11 JUNE

LD111950 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1746 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] Damascus--Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic, in Damascus on Wednesday received for a friendly talk candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo Guenther Kleiber, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and minister for general engineering, agricultural machinery and vehicle building, for a friendly talk. Guenther Kleiber is in Damascus for talks on the development of economic relations.

In the course of the talk both politicans stressed their concurring views on the most important international issues. President al-Asad drew attention to the aggravation of the international situation and the endangering of peace by the aggressive circles of imperialism, especially the United States. He stressed in this context the close connection between developments in the Middle East, Europe and the other parts of the world.

In view of this situation, Syria attaches particular importance to cooperation with the socialist states, including the GDR. The two sides paid tribute to the realistic concept for the continued struggle for peace, detente and disarmament put forward in the declaration of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact states.

Both politicians stressed the demand for a comprehensive and durable solution of the Middle East conflict on the basis of Israel's withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, and the safeguarding of the right of the Palestinian people, led by the PLO, to self-determination and the establishment of an independent state of their own. They strongly condemned the intensified terrorist measures of the Israeli occupiers in the occupied territories. Guenther Kleiber paid tribute to Syria's consistent attitude toward the imperialist and reactionary machinations in the Middle East, and assured the Syrian people of the GDR's continued active solidarity.

In the course of the talk, which took place in an extremely cordial atmosphere, both sides were unanimous in stressing the successful development and deepening of the relations between the SED and the Ba'th Party and between the two states and peoples in the political, economic and cultural spheres.

Earlier Guenther Kleiber had a talk with chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Syrian Arab Republic Dr 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasam. Also on Wednesday Guenther Kleiber met Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Syrian Arab Republic 'Abd al-Halim Khaddan.

In the morning talks were started by the chairmen of the joint GDR-Syrian economic committee. The principal subjects were questions of cooperation in the steel and cement industries, in agriculture and in transport.

TISCH CONTINUES VISIT TO FRANCE; TOURS VITRY

LD121903 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1531 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Berlin--The delegation of the FDGB Central Committee, led by its chairman Harry Tisch, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, which is in France at the invitation of the General Labor Confederation [CGT], had a friendly meeting in Creteil on Thursday with the CGT leadership of the Val de Marne department.

That same day the delegation also visited the Vitry railway repair shop. The FDGB delegation laid a wreath of flowers at the monument to the 21 Vitry railway workers who were shot by Hitler fascists, who lost their lives in fascist concentration camps or who died in the resistance. After that the guests were received in the Vitry town hall by the mayor, Paul Mercieca. Vitry and Meissen are twin cities. Paul Mercieca presented the guests with the town's medal of honor which was coined in 1975 for the 50th anniversary of communist administration here.

Afterwards Harry Tisch had a meeting in Paris with Maxime Grehetz, member of the French fraternal party's Politburo.

IRAQI OIL MINISTER ARRIVES WITH MESSAGE FOR HONECKER

JN121923 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1835 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Berlin, 12 June--Iraqi RCC member and Oil Minister Tayih 'Abd al-Karim arrived here tonight on a visit of several days to the GDR. 'Abd al-Karim stated that he is carrying a written message from President Saddam Husayn to Erich Honecker, GDR State Council chairman and SED general secretary. The oil minister will hold talks with GDR officials to promote the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries, particularly in the sphere of oil.

SOLIDARITY WITH LIBYA GROUP HOLDS ANNIVERSARY MEETING

AU120938 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Jun 80 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the withdrawal of U.S. troops from Libyan territory, a meeting of the GDR-Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah took place on Tuesday 10 June in Berlin in the presence of representatives of the Libyan Society for Friendship with the GDR.

Dr Joerg Vorholzer, president of the friendship committee, pointed to the topical significance of this victory of the anti-imperialist and national-revolutionary struggle. (Mustafa S. Ghariani), secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Office of Libya in the GDR, called the withdrawal of U.S. troops a victory achieved as a result of many decades of sacrificial struggle against imperialist oppression and exploitation.

CYPRIOT PRESIDENT VISITS DRESDEN BEZIRK

LD122206 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1832 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Dresden--President of the Republic of Cyprus Spiros Kiprianou and those accompanying him visited Dresden Bezirk Thursday together with GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer. Cordial meetings took place in the afternoon with workers of the Dresden pharmaceutical works, the mother enterprise of the Germed pharmaceutical combine. At the entrance to the works, the lofty guest was greeted, on behalf of the 300,000 workers of this industry, by Guenther Wyschofsky, minister of the chemical industry.

The 15,000 workers of the combine, which annually produces 3 billion marks in remedies for circulatory diseases, diabetics, rheumatism and psychopharmacological illnesses, manufacture virtually all the GDR health system's basic requirements for medicines. The combine has maintained extensive business ties with the Republic of Cyprus for over 20 years.

In the morning Spiros Kiprianou and his entourage were welcomed by Manfred Scheler, the chairman of the Bezirk council.

The prominent guest also visited the Alte Meister art gallery where he was warmly welcomed by Prof Dr Manfred Bachmann, general director of the state art collection. His entry in the guestbook expresses appreciation for the great care that is taken of these works of art.

Commenting on his talks in Berlin on various international and bilateral questions, the Cypriot politician said they were "characterized by a cordial and friendly atmosphere." "Irrespective of the fact that the talks have not ended yet, I can already say that I am exceptionally pleased with them, far more than I expected in fact." The guest underlined that he constantly kept in mind the excellent relations between the two countries.

TALKS HELD ON ECONOMIC PLAN COORDINATION WITH HUNGARY

LD121944 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1801 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Berlin--Consultations began in Berlin today between the central planning authorities of the GDR and Hungary on the coordination of economic plans for 1981 to 1985.

The delegations are led by Gerhard Schuerer, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the GDR State Planning Committee, and Istvan Huszar, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the National Planning Office.

PROTOCOL ON ECONOMIC COORDINATION SIGNED WITH SRV

AU121902 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Jun 80 p 6

["Close Cooperation in Solidary Affinity: Protocol Signed on Coordination of National Economic Plans With the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (SRV) for the 1981-85 Period"]

[Text] Deliberations over coordinating the national economic plans of the GDR and the SRV for 1981-85 were concluded with the signing of a protocol on Tuesday. In the presence of members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Erich Mueckenberger and Alfred Neumann, first deputy chairman of the Council of Minister; Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Minister and chairman of the GDR State Planning Commission; and Nguyen Lam, deputy premier and chairman of the SRV State Planning Commission, attached their signatures to the coordination protocol. Also present were Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the GDR/SRV Economic Committee; Foreign Trade Minister Horst Soelle; Hoang Tu, SRV ambassador to the GDR and other personalities.

Before press representatives the two chairmen of the state planning organs assessed the results of coordination of the national economic plans as an expression of the policies of the SED and Vietnamese Communist Party whose goal is comprehensive deepening of economic and scientific technical cooperation between the GDR and the SRV. Gerhard Schuerer stressed that the traditionally good relations with the SRV will be constructively developed further in coming years. Thus the GDR exports machinery, plants and equipment with which processing capacities are being developed in Vietnam, whereas it receives agricultural produce from the SRV at the same time.

Concurrently, assistance to Vietnam would be continued, he said, and the fraternal country will be assisted in its political and economic development through increased GDR deliveries. The newly developed areas of cooperation also include assistance in developing tropical agriculture, for example, the cultivation of coffee in order to create opportunities for increased deliveries in later years in this field.

Nguyen Lam emphasized that the great assistance and support of the GDR in building socialism and in overcoming the consequences of the war in Vietnam greatly helps to overcome still existing difficulties and to further raise the population's living standard. Additional new opportunities would also open up in the coming years to further intensify cooperation with the GDR. He gave cordial thanks for the solidaristic attitude of the people of the GDR and their party and state leadership vis-a-vis the SRV. All negotiations with the GDR partners are inspired by the guiding idea formulated by Erich Honecker: "Solidarity with Vietnam now more than ever!"

A statement was issued on the second day of deliberations on coordinating the national economic plans of the GDR and the SRV which reads as follows:

Proceeding from the basic agreements between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Le Duan, general secretary of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee, and on the basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries, the outcome of the negotiations helps to consolidate further the fraternal relations and solidary affinity between both states and peoples.

With the coordination of plans important prerequisites have been created for long-term stable fashioning and expansion of cooperation in science and technology, in production cooperation, in the textile industry and in other sectors of the national economy for mutual benefit. The development of mutual commodity exchange for the 1981-85 period has been agreed upon.

Key targets in the fields of agriculture, forestry and the processing industry have been laid down for bilateral and multilateral scientific-technical cooperation.

The two sides proceeded from continuing the existing cooperation relations and exploring new areas for collaboration on the basis of mutuality. An important component part of the outcome of plan coordination is the continuation and expansion of production collaboration in the textile industry as well as the SRV's deliveries connected with it, of work and professional outerwear, knitwear and woolen carpets to the GDR. Agreements were also concluded to expand cooperation relations in other areas of light industry and in the sphere of manufacturing technical rubber products. Thus the SRV will manufacture gloves, sports balls and bicycle tires and export them to the GDR.

It was agreed upon in the mutual commodity exchange that in the period up to 1985 the GDR will export to the SRV primarily products of machinebuilding, the electrical engineering and electronics industry, vehicle building, light industry, potash, vegetation protection and medicines.

Within the framework of deliveries of GDR industrial plants to the SRV agreed upon on a long-term basis, both sides will focus their attention on expeditious completion of existing projects, particularly of a cotton spinning mill and of a printing shop.

By delivering industrial plants and numerous other products and with the multifaceted measures of scientific-technical cooperation the GDR, in accordance with the agreements made within CEMA, will continue its support for the SRV in developing production and in enhancing the efficiency of the national economy. In the 1981-85 period the SRV will continue and expand its traditional exports to the GDR of goods such as rubber, black tea, coffee, spices, textiles and applied arts products.

Cooperation was stipulated in production and processing of produce of tropical agriculture and forestry in order to develop new opportunities for long-term and advantageous development of mutual commodity exchange. The GDR will provide appropriate equipment and materials for that purpose.

The measures agreed upon will lead to an increase in mutual commodity deliveries.

The two sides are of the opinion that the results of plan coordination for the 1981-1985 period will help to enhance the capability and effectiveness of the national economies of the GDR and the SRV and to deepen the socialist economic integration of the CEMA member countries.

Nguyen Lam, deputy premier of the SRV and chairman of the State Planning Commission, combined his appreciation for the outcome of the deliberations with gratitude for the comprehensive solidary support of the GDR people for the Vietnamese people in socialist construction rendered in the spirit of proletarian internationalism.

The deliberations took place in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and comradely cooperation.

HONECKER CONGRATULATES NETHERLANDS CP CHAIRMAN

ID091038 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1000 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Berlin--On behalf of the Central Committee Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, has congratulated Henk Hoekstra, chairman of the Netherlands Communist Party on his reelection. The telegram says:

"In your responsible activities at the head of the party we wish you good health, creativity and success in the struggle for the national and social interests of the workers of the Netherlands and for peace, security and social progress."

VERNER RECEIVES BULGARIAN MAGAZINE DELEGATION

AU110853 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Jun 80 p 2

[Summary] Berlin (ADN)--Paul Verner, SED Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, on Monday 9 June, received a delegation of PARTIEN ZHIVOT, the magazine of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, headed by its editor-in-chief, Petko Rusev. Paul Verner informed his guests on the preparation for the SED's 10th Party Congress. The friendly talk was also attended by Werner Scholz, editor-in-chief of the periodical NEUER WEG, and Bulgarian Ambassador (?Vulcho Naydeno).

GDR, FRENCH TRADE UNIONS ISSUE APPEAL FOR PEOPLE

AU120938 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Jun 80 p 1

[Summary] The FDGB and the French Trade Union Federation CGT issued a joint "appeal to the trade union organizations and to the working people of Europe" to strengthen the struggle for peace and detente in view of the irresponsible policy of agressive NATO circles. On 10 June at a meeting of 800 trade union officials in Limoges, Harry Tisch, head of the FDGB delegation currently visiting France, SED Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the FDGB Presidium, and CGT Secretary-General Georges Seguy reaffirmed that their trade union organizations will continue to work indefatigably to secure peace.

The appeal calls for the annulment of the NATO missile decision, the speedy ratification of SALT II, the preservation of the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act for the Madrid meeting scheduled for the end of the year, and the prevention of the production and deployment of the neutron bomb. Harry Tisch reaffirmed that the French trade unionists will always find true allies in the GDR in their struggle for peace, democracy and social progress. "Peace for us is as important as our daily bread. We want peace for ourselves and for all the peoples. We threaten nobody, but offer our hand in friendship and cooperation," Tisch stressed. "We will not permit the wheel of history to be turned back by the aggressive circles of U.S. imperialism."

Georges Seguy said that the two trade union organizations today regard the struggle for peace as their main task because of the renewed attempts to revive the cold war, the increasing campaigns of hate and provocation which produce a tense climate favorable to imperialist maneuvers.

EUROPEAN CHRISTIANS CALL FOR DISARMAMENT

AU062033 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Jun 80 p 5

["European Christians' Appeal for Disarmament"]

[Summary] "Madrid (ADN report)--The 4th Helsinki-follow up consultation of the Conference of European Churches (KEK) was concluded after 6 days in El Escorial, near Madrid, with recommendations for disarmament, security and detente."

In the final communique the 112 KEK member churches are requested to actively endorse the observance of the Helsinki Final Act. "Bishop Dr Horst Gienke, chairman of the leadership of the Evangelical Land Church of Greifswald, had evaluated the recent proposals of the Warsaw Pact member states [at the conference]".

UNITED EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH CONCLUDES GENERAL SYNOD

AU102000 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Jun 80 p 2

["Christians Defend Peace: Third General Synod of United Evangelical Lutheran Church in GDR Concluded"]

[Summary] "Rostock (ADN)--The responsibility of Christians and churches for peace, for the continuation of the detente process and for sociopolitical commitment was reaffirmed at the Third General Synod of the United Evangelical Lutheran Church (VEIK) in the GDR. At the end of the second session concluded in Kuehlungsborn on Sunday, the synod participants from three land churches unanimously underscored in a document that the Christians in the GDR have the opportunity "to live sincerely and openly in a socialist state in freedom of the Gospel and to come out for peace, justice and the preservation of human rights." In this context the general synod shares the assessment of Dr Heinrich Rathke, the leading bishop from Schwerin, according to whom the relationship between the church and Christians and the socialist state is "marked by openmindedness and the effort for mutual understanding", as it was exemplarily expressed in the talks between the State Council chairman and the Presidium of the GDR church federation on 6 March 1978."

In its activity report to the synod the church leadership noted "an increase in the world political conflict potential that causes concern" and that church leadership has on every suitable occasion asserted its responsibility for ecumenical relations and for social processes.

In another speech at the synod Dr Berndt Seite endorsed the Christians' active commitment to the struggle for peace and against the arms race.

"The synod discussed theological and internal church topics and advocated that the three member church unions should be gradually brought together in a united Evangelical church of the GDR."

At the deliberations, which lasted several days and were devoted to the 450th Anniversary of the Augsburg Creed, Bishop Dr Werner Krusche of Magdeburg and Veterinary Dr Berndt Seite of Walow, Neubrandenburg Kreis, spoke about the Christians' commitment and noting the "political responsibility of Christians" formulated in the Augsburg Creed, underscoring that "the church and its members can only say a decisive no to participation in war with weapons of mass destruction."

GRUENEBERG EXPLAINS AGRICULTURE TASKS TO CADRES

AU101848 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7-8 Jun 80 p 2

["Most Careful Use of Soil: Gerhard Grueneberg to Leading Agriculture Cadres: Future Tasks Explained"]

[Summary] "Liebenwalde (ND)--On Friday [6 June] in Liebenwalde the secretaries for agriculture of the SED Bezirke leaderships and the deputy chairmen of the Bezirk councils deliberated on the forthcoming tasks of agriculture, forestry and the foodstuffs economy. Gerhard Greneberg, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, stressed at this conference that spring work in plant production has been carried out in due order and that the plans for animal production have been fulfilled and overfulfilled in all positions.

"The Politburo member primarily focused attention on tapping all reserves for additional production of fodder in order to reduce shortfalls caused by unfavorable weather. It is now important to enlarge the areas under intermediate summer crops and to carefully recover straw for forage. It also is important to replant areas containing vegetables damaged by frosts and drought and to irrigate the entire cultivated area."

Also stressed was the particular responsibility of the SED Kreis and Bezirk leaderships and the councils for unjustified differences in the performance of individual plant and animal production cooperative farms. Thorough analyses should be made to draw up programs to raise lagging cooperatives to the standards of the leading ones." Gerhard Gruenebeck demanded that land, our greatest natural wealth, should be used most carefully by all sectors of the national economy."

Heinz Kuhrig, minister of agriculture, forestry and the foodstuffs industry, explained the recent decisions of the Politburo and GDR Council of Ministers for the further development of economic measures.

"With socialist assistance the trees felled by snowfalls, primarily in the fir woods of Karl-Marx-Stadt, Gera and Dresden Bezirke, are being processed as fast as possible and with minimum losses. A total of 260,000 hectares--roughly one-tenth of our forests--have been affected. The cleared areas are being immediately replanted.

"The grain and root crop harvest will be the next great stage in agriculture's competition for the 10th SED Congress, the minister stressed."

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND REPORTS FRG BORDER VIOLATORS

3 June Report

AU042127 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Jun 80 p 2

["FRG Citizen Crossed the GDR State Border"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--FRG citizen Johann Baier crossed the GDR state border in the Heiligenstadt area on 1 June 80. He was arrested after an investigation of the details of the border violation. He was transported back to the FRG on the same day.

3 June Report

AU042130 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Jun 80 p 2

["Border Violator Detained"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--FRG citizen Ralf Graebert violated the GDR state border on 1 June 80 in the Marienborn area. He was detained. The details of the border violation are currently being investigated by the competent GDR organs.

7-8 June Report

AU101101 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7-8 Jun 80 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--Inhabitant of Berlin (West) Guenter Kuehn was handed over to the competent authorities of the Senat of Berlin (West) on 6 Jun. Kuehn had violated the GDR state border on 4 June in the section of the Berlin-Mitte district and had been detained.

10 June Report

AU110923 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Jun 80 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 7 June 1980, FRG citizen Roland Nodes violated the GDR state border in the Nordhausen area and was detained. The exact details of the border violation are currently being investigated by the competent GDR organs.

ADN NOTES BUNDESTAG RATIFICATION OF JOINT AGREEMENT

LD121830 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1741 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Bonn--The FRG Bundestag today ratified in Bonn, with votes from all factions, an agreement between the Government of the GDR and the Government of the FRG in the veterinary sphere. The agreement was signed on 21 December 1979 in the GDR capital. Through the cooperation of both states, it envisages the prevention and combating of animal diseases and the spread of epidemics among livestock.

LAZAR RECEIVES BULGARIA'S LUKANOV

LD121848 Budapest MTI in English 1712 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Budapest, June 12 (MTI)--Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers and member of the Political Committee of the HSWP, received on Thursday in the parliament building Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers and president of the Bulgarian section of the Hungarian-Bulgarian Economic and Technical Scientific Cooperation Commission, who arrived in Budapest on Thursday morning.

The cordial, friendly meeting was attended by Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai, Hungarian co-president of the commission.

BCP'S ZHIVKOVA MEETS HISTORIANS; CONCLUDES VISIT

Meeting With Historians

LD121240 Budapest MTI in English 1055 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Budapest, June 12 (MTI)--On Thursday at the Budapest centre of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Ludmila Zhivkova, chairman of the Cultural Committee of the Bulgarian People's Republic, met with members of the Hungarian section of the Hungarian-Bulgarian Joint Commission of Historians, Academician Zsigmond Pal Pach, vice-president of [word indistinct], welcomed the guest, then they reviewed the historiographic contacts between the two countries.

Press Briefing

LD122132 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Lyudmila Zhivkova, member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Politburo and chairman of the Cultural Committee of the Bulgarian People's Republic, held a press briefing in Budapest today at the close of her official visit. In her introduction she stressed that the visit of the Bulgarian cultural delegation to Hungary has opened up possibilities for the further expansion of cultural, educational and scientific cooperation. [begin recording]

[Unidentified reporter] A question from the television newsreel: We have been told that you also discussed in Budapest the future of Bulgarian-Hungarian cultural relations. What Bulgarian cultural events can the Hungarian public expect in the coming period?

[Zhivkova in Bulgarian fading to translation] A further 5-year cultural work plan will be signed by our countries in the near future. For this reason it would be very difficult to list concrete programs now. At any rate, in weighing the possibilities, we are thinking on a wide scope. We will be happy to send to Hungary anything, from the 1,000 year-old Bulgarian ikons, the exhibition of medieval Bulgarian art, right up to a collection showing the creations of present-day Bulgarian artist-craftsmen. We await the Hungarian collections in Bulgaria with great interest, if only because the Budapest Historical Museum, the National Gallery and the Pecs museums, which I had occasion to visit, show that in Hungary the exploration of the cultural and historical heritage is handled with great artistic skill. [end recording]

KADAR, GYENES RECEIVE IRISH COMMUNIST LEADER

LD121238 Budapest MTI in English 1101 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Budapest, June 12 (MTI)--On Thursday in Budapest, First Secretary Janos Kadar of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee received Michael O'Riordan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Ireland, currently in Hungary at a HSWP invitation. At the meeting marked by a cordial, comradely atmosphere, views were exchanged on actual world affairs, topical questions related to the international communist and workers' movement and the two parties' position and activities. Present was Andras Gyenes, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS HEARS REPORT ON COOPERATION WITH SRV, ROMANIA

LD122018 Budapest MTI in English 1829 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Budapest, June 12 (MTI)--The Hungarian Council of Ministers held a session on Thursday. The president of the national planning office reported that the talks for harmonizing the economic plans with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Socialist Republic of Romania for the period 1981-1985 have been concluded, and the plan coordination protocols have been signed. The government accepted the report.

The Council of Ministers discussed and accepted the report of the minister of heavy industry on the construction of the Paks nuclear power plant. It stated that on the basis of the realization of the measures decided on in 1978, the work has quickened, the organization of construction has improved. It put the concerned under obligation to do everything necessary for promoting the planned realization of the investment of outstanding importance in the future as well.

On the basis of the submittal of the labour, health and finance ministers, the president of the National Planning Office, as well as the National Council of Trade Unions (SZOT), the government discussed the report on the situation of occupational rehabilitation of workers. It commissioned the authorities to work out measures promoting the more effective employment of workers with changed capacity of work, and to make proposals in the framework of this for the comprehensive modernization of occupational rehabilitation.

BRIEFS

CONFERENCE WITH U.S. JURISTS--On the basis of an agreement between the Institute of Cultural Relations and the International Research and Exchange Council (IREX), a Hungarian-U.S. jurists conference was held at the Hungarian Academy of Sciences from 27 to 29 May. A four-member U.S. jurists delegation attended the conference. Some legal issues related to the promotion of East-West and Hungarian-U.S. economic relations were discussed at the talks. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 30 May 80 p 6 AU]

ARGENTINE FOREIGN AFFAIRS OFFICIAL--At the invitation of Pal Racz, secretary of state for foreign affairs, C. Cavandoli, Argentine secretary of state for foreign affairs, has paid an official visit to our country. He had talks on international matters and possibilities for further developing bilateral relations. The guest was received by Minister of Foreign Affairs Frigyes Puja. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 31 May 80 p 8 AU]

NORWEGIAN FOREIGN AFFAIRS MINISTER VISITS POZNAN

AU121424 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11 Jun 80 pp 1, 2

["Norwegian Minister of Foreign Affairs in Poznan, Visit to the Poznan International Fair"]

[Text] PAP--Knut Frydenlund, minister of foreign affairs of the Kingdom of Norway, on an official visit to Poland, visited Poznan on 10 June. The Norwegian guest visited the 52d Poznan International Fair, showing particular interest in the Polish industry exposition. He also participated in the reception held on Tuesday in the Norwegian pavilion in honor of Norwegian Day at the fair.

In his speech, K. Frydenlund emphasized his country's participation in the Poznan Fair. Poland, he said, among the socialist countries is one of Norway's major economic partners. The minister stressed the preparedness to further expand Norwegian-Polish contacts which, in addition to economic benefits, should help consolidate the climate of detente and cooperation in Europe.

Participating in the meeting were Ryszard Karski, minister of foreign trade and maritime economy, as well as Jerzy Roszak and Olav Moltke-Hansen, ambassador of the two countries.

Talks also were held between Ministers R. Karski and K. Frydenlund. They reviewed economic and trade relations between the two countries, discussed the possibilities of Polish purchases in Norway of some raw materials, including metallurgical, and examined the possibility of cooperation between the two countries in third markets. The Norwegian guest toured Poznan and in the afternoon returned to Warsaw.

Coal for Oil Suggested

LD121429 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 11 Jun 80 p 8

[Elisabeth Holte report: "Poland Hints at Exchange of Coal for Norwegian Oil"]

[Text] Poznan, 10 June--In his talks with Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund at the Poznan trade fair on Tuesday, Polish Minister of Foreign Trade Riszard Karski expressed strong Polish interest in buying Norwegian oil--and hinted at 500,000 tons per year.

Karski also suggested that Poland, which is a world leader in coal mining, ought to participate with its expertise in the Norwegian coal industry on Svalbard. Foreign Minister Frydenlund was content to take note of the Polish interest in involvement on Svalbard, to which Poland also sends every year a scientific expedition of eight or nine researchers. However, in practice it is, as it were, out of the question that Norway would find it suitable to involve Polish experts in mining activities on Svalbard.

As far as the purchase of Norwegian oil is concerned, the foreign minister made it clear that since Norway has so many other interested parties it would be several years yet before Norway has oil to be sold at its disposal, and that the oil that would then be available would be sold in accordance with normal commercial principles.

Without the Poles saying so directly, the Norwegian delegation was given to understand that Poland would probably be interested in an exchange arrangement involving coal for oil. Norwegian imports of coal and coke from Poland last year totalled 93 million kroner.

In his talks with Karski, Foreign Minister Frydenlund raised a specific trade problem between Poland and Norway. It concerned the difficulties of Fosdalen Bergverk in extracting payment for its shipments of iron ore concentrates, which go back as far as 1947 and total 300,000 tons a year of 60 percent of the firm's production. Against the background of Poland's serious economic difficulties Fosdalen's problems began at the beginning of this year, and the company is now owed 9 million kroner. Karski promised to look into the matter.

Even though the Poles, with their enormous currency problems, would also like to sell more to Norway, they have every reason to be satisfied with the Norwegian-Polish balance of trade. Last year Norwegian exports to Poland totalled 450 million kroner, while imports from Poland amounted to 725 million kroner, of which 472 million kroner was for ships.

Traditionally, Norway is Poland's best Western customer for ships, and only the Soviet Union has built more ships in Polish shipyards. In the 10-year period 1970-1979, Norwegian shipping companies took delivery of ships from Poland to a total value of 2.8 billion kroner, and at the end of last year Norwegian shipping lines had current order for ships worth 1.2 billion kroner with Polish shipyards, for delivery during the eighties.

At the talks in Warsaw on Monday and Poznan on Tuesday the general question of Poland's gigantic economic problems was not discussed. There are no indications that they will be less this year than last, despite the fact that since the eighth party congress in February and Prime Minister Edward Babiuch's accession to power in March, the authorities have followed up a number of measures for economies and reforms which were announced in connection with those two occasions.

JAGIELSKI, LIBYAN SECRETARY DISCUSS ECONOMIC COOPERATION

LD122224 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Here is a report on our foreign economic relations: The third session of the Polish-Libyan Mixed Commission for Economic and Sceintific-Technical Cooperation ended today in Warsaw. A protocol on further cooperation between both countries was signed by the cochairmen of the commission, Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski, and Bashir Judah, secretary of the General People's Committee for Land Reclamation and Development. After the signing, Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski said:

[Begin Jagielski recording] The work of this latest session of the Polish-Libyan government commission is complete. We assessed the work at the last plenary session and I think I can say that we both expressed the view that the session was very fruitful and very constructive. We have signed a protocol which is essentially a concrete program for expanding cooperation between our countries in various economic sectors. We did not confine ourselves to economic problems alone, but discussed and incorporated in the protocol problems concerning scientific-technical cooperation and social problems as well. I think that this will be an important step forward in the further deepening of cooperation between our countries.

We did not confine ourselves to this year or to next year, but talked about problems and tasks going beyond the next 2 years, as far as 1985. All this will be a good foundation for strengthening the friendship between our countries. In conclusion, I assure you that on our part, as Poles, [work indistinct] of the Polish People's Republic, we will do everything to implement the tasks laid down in our program as best we can, in the spirit of mutual respect, trust and friendship. [end recording]

We asked Bashir Judah, the Libyan cochairman of the commission, for an assessment of the results of the session:

[Begin Judah recording in Arabic fading to Polish translation] I am really pleased and think that the meeting has been the most fruitful to date of Polish-Libyan mixed commission sessions. We have assessed the past and each side tried to assess its activity and prepare for future tasks. As the deputy premier and chairman of the Polish delegation said, our effort has borne fruit and both sides are pleased with the results of this meeting. As for new matters, we have signed an agreement on Polish specialists, a matter which was finally settled during this session. The second matter is the signing of an agreement with the Polish Ministry of Agriculture on mutual exchanges of experience in the agricultural sector.

We have taken advantage of our visits to the agricultural colleges in Krakow and Warsaw to extend contacts between our colleges, which will enable an exchange of scientists and students. We have also signed a protocol on the rights of Poles working in our country, and an appendix to the agreement between our ministry and the Polish foreign trade central agency Budimex. [end recording]

Agreements Signed

LD122226 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1930 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] The third session of the Polish-Libyan mixed Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation ended today. Apart from a protocol on the session, an agreement on cooperation in the sphere of the employment and working conditions of Polish citizens in Libya was signed. A contract for the construction of more farms in Libya by the Budimex foreign trade enterprise was also signed.

JABLONSKI RECEIVES NEW ENVOY TO SWITZERLAND

AU121412 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11 Jun 80 p 1

["H. Jablonski Receives Polish Ambassador to Switzerland"]

[Text] PAP--On 10 June State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski received Jozef Tejchma, newly appointed ambassador of the Polish People's Republic to the Swiss Confederation.

WOJTASZEK RECEIVES TUNISIAN AMBASSADOR

AU111343 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 Jun 80 p 7

[Text] PAP--On 9 June E. Wojtaszek, Polish minister of foreign affairs, received Abdeljelil Mehiri, ambassador of the Republic of Tunisia, who paid the former a farewell visit in connection with the completion of his mission in Poland.

ZANDAROWSKI ATTENDS PILA VOIVODSHIP PLENUM

LD122138 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] A plenum of the voivodship party committee was held in Pila today with Zdzislaw Zandarowski participating. The plenum was devoted to the effectiveness of activities in the ideological-educational sphere. A change was also carried out in the post of first secretary of the voivodship party committee.

The Politburo has complied with the request of Alfred Kowalski to be freed from this function in connection with his transfer to work in the economic sector. Michal Niedzwiedz, hitherto first secretary of the party factory committee at the Ministry of Light Industry, has been recommended for the post of first secretary of the voivodship party committee in Pila. The plenum unanimously approved this nomination.

STATE COUNCIL MEETS 12 JUNE, APPOINTS AMBASSADOR

ID122156 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] The Council of State met in the Belweder Palace today and examined a report by the prosecutor general on combatting the takeover of agricultural land and forests for nonagricultural purposes. The decisions made are aimed at stepping up control over observance of the regulations binding in this area. The Council of State also passed a resolution on the dissolution of state and voivodship electoral commissions, in connection with the completion of their work.

The Council of State appointed Edwin Wisniewski, former undersecretary of state in the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy, as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Peru. The Council of State also approved the election of 26 members and 29 foreign members of the Polish Academy of Sciences. The elections were held on 30 May.

TRADE UNION COUNCIL HOLDS PLENARY SESSION

ID122230 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] The 15th plenary session of the Central Council of Trade Unions, chaired by Jan Szydlak, was held in Warsaw today. The plenum assessed the report-back and election campaign held in basic trade union organizations during which 1.5 million members of trade unions expressed their opinions. The plenum adopted a resolution concerning the increase in inconsistency of action within every trade union organization. The plenum also decided to convene the ninth trade union congress on 29 November till 1 December this year in Warsaw. The organization and statutes commission were set up to prepare the congress.

Further Report

ID122234 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Summary] The Central Council of Trade Unions [CRZZ] has been meeting in plenary session in Warsaw. The most important task for the trade unions is to implement the proposals and suggestions put forward during the recent union report-back and election campaign in work places. "This vital necessity was stressed in a paper by Jan Szydlak, chairman of the CRZZ, and also in the discussion and resolutions of the plenum." Trade union activity in the production sector will have to increase.

They will be concentrating in the immediate future on the proper use of working hours and on saving raw materials, materials, fuels and energy. Work discipline must be reinforced. Working conditions and health protection of employees are another focus of trade union attention. "It was also considered essential that the pay system be improved, so that remuneration corresponded to the actual work put in." All expenditures from social funds not directly connected with social purposes should be eliminated.

"In the organizational part, changes were made in the composition of the Presidium and Secretariat of the CRZZ. Eugenius Grochal, deputy chairman and member of the CRZZ Presidium, and Stanislaw Lewandowski, secretary and member of the CRSS Presidium, were relieved of their posts. Both trade union activists received expressions of thanks for their long-standing and self-sacrificing work."

TRYBUNA LUDU EXAMINES CAUSES OF ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES

AU121512 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11 Jun 80 p 2

[Commentary by K. Krauss: "Over the 1980 Plan: Under Difficult Conditions"]

[Text] THERE ARE A DOZEN OR SO DAYS TO GO TO THE END OF THE FIRST HALF OF THE YEAR. CERTAINLY, IT IS STILL TOO EARLY TO ATTEMPT TO DRAW UP EVEN AN APPROXIMATE BALANCE SHEET FOR THE SIX MONTHS, BUT SOME CONCLUSIONS ARE EVIDENT. IT IS TRUE THAT THE COLLECTIVES HAVE DONE A GREAT DEAL TO CARRY OUT THEIR DUTIES UNDER DIFFICULT CONDITIONS. NONETHELESS, IT IS ALSO TRUE THAT THE EFFECTS IN MANY SECTORS OF THE ECONOMY ARE UNSATISFACTORY.

For example, the current year was expected to bring a partial relaxation in market strains. That has not happened so far. Even if the plan as a whole for the supply of goods to the population (including those manufactured in Poland) has been slightly exceeded, many articles much in demand are still in short supply. ONE--THE CASH INCOMES OF THE POPULATION HAVE BEEN GROWING AHEAD OF THE PLAN PROVISIONS, AND TWO--MARKET OVERSUPPLY TO A GREAT EXTENT APPLIES TO COMMODITIES OF THE SO-CALLED SECOND CLASS, AND TO A LESSER EXTENT TO THE SO-CALLED STANDARD ARTICLES. ONE MUST ALSO TAKE INTO ACCOUNT THE FACT THAT PROLONGED COLD COMBINES WITH THE SCARCITY OF PRECIPITATION TO ADVERSELY AFFECT THE RESULTS OF FARMING.

This year increased export should already have primarily improved the country's balance of payments and the supplies of raw and other materials that are scarce in the country.

Meanwhile, considerable delays occurred in accomplishing export tasks. This is what happened in the first months of the year and I doubt if those delays can be compensated for so soon. THAT WILL PROBABLY AFFECT THE SCOPE OF IMPORTS, PARTICULARLY FROM THE HARD CURRENCY ZONE, WHILE THE PRICES OF RAW MATERIALS ON INTERNATIONAL MARKETS ARE CONSTANTLY GROWING AND IT IS EVER MORE DIFFICULT TO BUY THEM.

The purchases abroad, still relatively significant in the first months of the year, have failed to do away with market shortages and--what is more essential--with shortages in supplies of raw and other materials to enterprises. And at the same time no improvement has occurred in utilization of raw materials available and the costs of materials have not decreased. We still have to deal with extravagancy, mismanagement and sloppiness. The wage fund is still inflated and there are excesses in staffing. It is to be borne in mind that costs in industry, instead of decreasing 0.5 percent, rose 1 percent, and in agriculture, instead of decreasing 1 percent, rose 3.1 percent. In construction, costs were expected to rise 2.4 percent, but indeed they rose 4.4 percent. This must have had its effect on the state and potential of our economy in the current year.

Industrial enterprises are implementing this year's planned tasks under worse and more difficult conditions. Supply troubles have worsened owing to the increased prices of many imported raw materials, to the strained balance in foreign trade, to the failure to introduce intended improvements in the efficiency of management and to the insufficient increase in labor productivity. THOSE ARE THE "STRESS POINTS" IN IMPLEMENTING TASKS PLANNED FOR 1980. ONE MUST BE AWARE OF THEM AND MUST DRAW APPROPRIATE CONCLUSIONS FROM THEM.

VERDET SENDS CONDOLENCES ON OHIRA'S DEATH

AU121945 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1757 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 12/6/1980--Ilie Verdet, prime minister of Romania, sent a telegram of condolence to Masayoshi Ito, acting prime minister of Japan, in connection with the passing away of Masayoshi Ohira, prime minister of Japan, which reads:

Learning with deep sorrow the news of Mr Masayoshi Ohira's death, I wish to convey to you, to the Japanese Government and people sincere condolences, and our full compassion to the bereaved family.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES LEBANESE PARLIAMENT SPEAKER

AU121958 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1855 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 12/6/1980--Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu received on June 12 Kamal al-Asad, president of the Parliament of the Republic of Lebanon, now on a visit to Romania as guest of the Bureau of the Grand National Assembly. The interview was attended by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly.

During the talks, they emphasized the Romanian-Lebanese traditional good relations of friendship and collaboration, and voiced the wish to further expand and diversity them in the interest of the two countries and peoples, of the cause of international peace and cooperation. In this context, emphasis was placed on the role of parliaments and parliamentarians in the two countries in strengthening the links of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Lebanon.

Approached were also questions of the current international situation. On examining the Middle East situation, emphasis was placed on the outstanding importance of continuing efforts for the establishment of a global, just and lasting peace in the region, conducive to the withdrawal of Israel from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, to the settlement of the Palestine issue, inclusive of the foundation of an independent Palestinian state, to secured independence and territorial integrity of all states in the region.

During the talk, they stressed the importance of calling an international conference sponsored and actively participated in by the UN, attended by all interested parties--the PLO included, as the only genuine and recognized representative of the Palestinian people--the Soviet Union and the United States, as co-chairmen of the Geneva Conference, as well as of other states that may help the process of political settlement of the conflict in the Middle East.

At the same time, confidence was expressed that the situation in Lebanon can be solved by observing the country's independence and territorial integrity, by achieving the unity and understanding of all political forces, so that the Lebanese people may devote its efforts to the progress of the homeland, according to its aspirations after progress and civilization.

The guest addressed keen thanks for the support permanently given by Romania, by the Romanian people, by President Nicolae Ceausescu personally to the constructive settlement of the situation in Lebanon and in the Middle East generally.

Both sides also emphasized the need for the resumption and consolidation of the policy of peace, detente, independence and broad collaboration among all nations of the world. The interview proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES NETHERLANDS CP PRESIDENT ON REELECTION

AU121939 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1755 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 13/6/1980--Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, addressed a congratulatory telegram to Henk Hoekstra on his reelection as president of the Netherlands Communist Party. The telegram reads, among other things: I express my conviction that the good relations established between the Romanian Communist Party and the Netherlands Communist Party will further develop to the interest of our parties, peoples and countries.

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES PORTUGAL'S EANES

AU121256 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 10 Jun 80 p 4

[Congratulatory message sent by President Nicolae Ceausescu to President Antonio Ramalho Eanes on Portugal's national anniversary]

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Antonio Ramalho Eanes, president of the Republic of Portugal:

On the occasion of Portugal's national anniversary, on behalf of myself and the Romanian people I want to convey to you warm congratulations and wishes for personal happiness, and for progress and prosperity to the friendly Portuguese people.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

LUMEA INTERVIEWS FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER ON VISIT

AU121934 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1733 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 12/6/1980--Referring to the meeting he had with President Nicolae Ceausescu during his recent visit to Romania, the minister of foreign affairs of France, Jean Francois-Poncet, stated in an interview he granted with the LUMEA weekly of June 12 that they approached highly important questions such as the new states of international tension, the East-West relations, the Madrid conference, the situation in Iran and the Near East as well as aspects of the North-South dialogue.

The French foreign minister also specified that one of the aims of his Romanian visit was to prepare the "important travel" Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu was to pay to France the month to come. He considered the manysided Romanian-French relations as excellent. He said he thought that, due to their quality of continuity, those relations were by themselves a particularly positive contribution to the development of relations among all the European countries in the spirit of detente and rapprochement among states. In that context, he assessed that the objective set in 1976 to double the volume of commercial exchanges between the two countries would be not only fulfilled but even overfulfilled. He specified that it was not only a mere exchange of goods but an industrial cooperation materialized in the setting up of joint enterprises, an important transfer of technology favouring mutual exchanges. Likewise, he stated that those exchanges were based on highly technical sectors--car manufacture industry, aviation industry, information sciences, telecommunications and evolution of the two countries' economies.

With regard to the current international political situation, the French minister stressed that both the Romanians and the French attach great importance to the development in the spirit of the Helsinki conference, of relations between the East and the West, with special emphasis on Europe, without excluding the rest of the world.

This policy is conceived outside blocs, against the policy of domination. The two peoples are deeply attached to the states' independence and have the mutual wish to find political, negotiated solutions to conflicts and states of tension. Romania and France are among the countries which have understood best that the building of a new international economic order is today, and will be until the end of the century, one of the priority objectives of the states' foreign policy, the French foreign minister also said.

CAZACU RECEIVES SYRIAN BA'TH PARTY OFFICIAL

AU111931 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1806 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 11/6/1980--On June 11, Virgil Cazacu, member of the Political Exeuctive Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, met Dr Fawaz Sayyigh, member of the National Command, head of the Foreign Relations Department of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, now visiting Romania. The meeting that passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere, occasioned an exchange of views on the present preoccupations of the two parties, the sides expressing the will to develop continuously the relations between the Romanian Communist Party and the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, between the two countries and peoples. Tackled were some aspects of the international situation. Attending was Walid al-Mu'allim, ambassador of the Syrian Arab Republic in Bucharest.

Banc Receives Syrian

AU121948 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1805 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 12/6/1980--Iosif Banc, member of the Political Executive Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, had an interview with Dr. Fawaz Sayyigh, member of the National Command, head of the Foreign Relations Department of the Ba'th Socialist Arab Party, now visiting Romania. A talk took place on the occasion, during which they exchanged information on the current preoccupations of the two parties. At the same time, they discussed aspects of the further development on various planes of the Romanian-Syrian collaboration in the spirit of the understandings reached during Bucharest and Damascus meetings between Nicolae Ceausescu and Hafiz al-Asad. The talk proceeded in a cordial atmosphere of warm friendship.

ENERGY, CHEMICAL COOPERATION WITH BULGARIA DISCUSSED

AU121937 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1751 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 12/6/1980--Virgil Trofin, deputy prime minister, minister of mines, petroleum and geology, received on June 12 Georgi Pankov, minister of chemical industry of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. During the talk, they approached aspects of collaboration in oil and gas between the two ministries. The same day, the Bulgarian guest had an interview with Gheorghe Caranfil, minister of chemical industry, with whom he analyzed new concrete ways and means for the expansion of the cooperation between the two countries in chemistry and petrochemistry.

CONGOLESE INTERIOR MINISTER LEAVES BUCHAREST

AU121930 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1730 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 12/6/1980--Francois Xavier Katali, minister of interior of the People's Republic of the Congo, who, together with a delegation, paid a visit to Romania, left Bucharest on June 12.

During their stay in Romania, the Congolese delegation had talks at the Ministry of the Interior and saw round economic units, cultural establishments and tourist spots.

SPECIAL ENVOY RECEIVED BY ALGERIAN PRESIDENT BENDJEDID

AU111341 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] Friendly messages were exchanged between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and secretary general of the National Liberation Front, who received Vasile Pungan, minister secretary of state, special envoy of the Romanian head of state.

Expressing thanks for the message, President Chadli Bendjedid conveyed to the Romanian head of state and to Comrade Elena Ceausescu warm wishes for personal health and happiness, and for peace and prosperity to the Romanian people. He also expressed great appreciation for Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's noteworthy endeavors to strengthen peace and cooperation in the world.

On behalf of the Romanian president, Vasile Pungan presented considerations and suggestions for intensifying and diversifying Romanian-Algerian relations of friendship and multi-faceted cooperation, and in connection with certain international issues of common interest.

In a cordial atmosphere, the sides reasserted the mutual desire of the two heads of state to expand their contacts and consultations and to further develop the friendship and co-operation between the two countries, in the interests of their peoples and of international peace and detente. Vasile Pungan also met with Algerian Foreign Minister Mohamed ben Yahia.

RADULESCU, OPREA ATTEND BRITISH EMBASSY RECEPTION

AU121935 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1748 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 12/6/1980--On the national day of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Ambassador Paul Cecil Henry Holmer gave a reception on June 12. Present were Gheorghe Radulescu, deputy president of the State Council; Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister; Virgil Teodorescu, deputy chairman of the Grand National Assembly, other Romanian officials.

STATE COUNCIL ISSUES DECREE ON AGRICULTURE

AU121055 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0910 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 12/6/1980--In Romania, important amendments were made to the law regarding animal increase and improvement in force at present. A decree of the State Council, signed by President Nicolae Ceausescu, released in Bucharest today, stipulates the obligativity of all holders of agricultural land in rural and urban localities to cultivate these areas integrally and to raise animals and poultry with a view to enhancing the contribution individual households make to the increase of plant and animal production and to meet their own requirements for meat and other animal products.

The number of animals and poultry that can be raised in each homestead for meeting individual requirements, for marketing or for sales to the state with or without a firm contract is unlimited--the decree shows, pointing out that the availabilities in the plant and animal production turned out in individual households may be capitalized.

Express provisions cover the duties incumbent on the local bodies of the state power regarding the elaboration of special programs for the development of livestock and poultry with the agreement of the citizens in the respective locality, the measures that are taken for the integral capitalization of cultivable agricultural land and natural pastures, for supplying the citizens with [word indistinct], fodder, chemical fertilizers, hay, farm implements, technical and sanitary facilities.

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH GDR--Bucharest, AGERPRES, 4/6/1980--Talks were conducted in Bucharest over June 2-4 between a delegation of the National Council for Science and Technology of Romania led by Valeriu Ciocionica, deputy chairman of the council, and a delegation of the Ministry for Science and Technology of the German Democratic Republic, led by Fritz Hilbert, deputy minister. Examined were the stage and results of the technical-scientific between the two countries, and the draft programme of the main objectives of cooperation in science and technology between Romania and the German Democratic Republic over 1981-1985 was agreed upon. During their stay in Romania, the delegation of the Ministry for Science and Technology of the German Democratic Republic were recieved by Ion Ursu, first deputy chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology. On the occassion, stress was laid on the importance the activities of the two bodies had for the translation into fact of the understandings covenanted between the party and state leaders of Romania and the German Democratic Republic with regard to the development and deepening of cooperation in the field of science and technology. [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 4 Jun 80 AU]

AMBASSADOR DEPARTS UPPER VOLTA--Upper Volta's President Aboubacar Sangoule Lamizana received the farewell call of departing Romanian Ambassador Ion Dumitru. [Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 7 Jun 80 AU]

METALLURGICAL AGREEMENT WITH BULGARIA--A Romanian-Bulgarian protocol on extending the convention on production specialization and mutual deliveries of metallurgical products for 1981-1985 was signed on Wednesday in Bucharest. The document was signed by Gheorghe Deliu, deputy minister of the metallurgical industry, and Boris Boev, deputy minister of metallurgy and mineral resources of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 5 Jun 80 p 5 AU]

LASER PRODUCTION--Bucharest, AGERPRES, 10/6/1980--The experts of the Institute of Physical Research of Bucharest supplied over 150 helium-neon lasers, 20 laser alignment devices and 25 carbon dioxide lasers to the national economy in the 1976-1980 5-year period. [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0950 GMT 10 Jun 80 AU]

AMBASSADOR TO U.S. MEETS WITH MONDALE

ID121322 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1142 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Washington--Budimir Loncar, SFRY ambassador in Washington, paid a visit to U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale at the White House today. In a lengthy and cordial conversation most attention was devoted to the development of Yugoslav-U.S. relations. It was concluded that these relations have over the last few years been marked by a constant upward trend. Vice President Mondale and Ambassador Loncar expressed their conviction that the forthcoming visit to Yugoslavia by U.S. President Carter will be a new and significant stimulus and contribution to cooperation between the two countries.

Vice President Mondale and Ambassador Loncar exchanged opinions on a number of topical international questions on this occasion.

VRHOVEC CONCLUDES TOUR OF AFRICAN, ASIAN STATES

Communique on Indonesian Visit

ID101848 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1632 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] Jakarta--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, ended his visit to Indonesia today. At the end of his 4-day visit a joint communique was issued. It states among other things:

During the visit, Federal Secretary Josip Vrhovez and Mochtar Kusumaatmaja, foreign affairs minister, carried out an exhaustive exchange of views on the further promotion of bilateral relations and on cooperation between the two countries on the international level. The talks were conducted in the spirit of friendship and mutual understanding that characterizes the relations between the two nonaligned countries. The talks demonstrated the close proximity of views on all questions discussed.

The two ministers expressed grave anxiety at the dangerous exacerbation of the international situation. They assessed that the increasingly frequent use of force, military intervention and interference in the internal affairs of sovereign countries represents a threat to the independent and autonomous development of peoples and states, and a great danger for peace and security in the world. They pointed with concern to the increasingly intensive and acute competition between the great powers and blocs for spheres of influence, and the spread of that competition to areas of the nonaligned world. The ministers pointed out that such a development threatens the process of relaxation of tension. It hinders the solution of existing crises and other major problems in the world. The ministers also stressed that the continuation of the arms race constitutes a threat to world peace. They expressed their full support for the efforts of the UN directed toward halting the arms race.

At the same time the two ministers stressed that the demands and the determination of peoples and countries to live independently in peace and security are increasingly expressed in the world. Here they stressed the great (?role) of the policy of nonalignment, which has already found its affirmation as a mighty moral and political factor in the struggle for peace, stability and equal relations in the world. They also underlined that the nonaligned movement has on many occasions in the past made an important contribution to overcoming international tension and critical situations.

The two ministers emphasized that the movement of nonaligned countries, proceeding from the principles and goals of nonaligned policy, should and must offer a platform for the efforts of the international community aimed at returning international relations to the path of relaxation of tension, strengthening peaceful coexistence and resolution of open problems through negotiation.

They underlined their conviction that the nonaligned movement cannot be a passive observer of the dangerous development of circumstances in the world because the consequences resulting from such a development affect the nonaligned countries most of all. They also expressed their firm belief in the need for concrete [word indistinct] and active work on the part of the nonaligned movement in order to overcome the present dangerous world situation.

The two ministers pointed in particular to the need to respect the principles of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and independent political and social development. They stressed the inadmissibility of outside interference or intervention and the exercise of outside pressures on sovereign countries.

Reviewing the causes giving rise to instability in the world, the two ministers pointed also to the deepening crisis in the international economic system. They underlined the need for measures to establish more equitable international economic relations, and to resolve the acute problems facing developing countries. They stressed in particular the developed countries' duty to make their full contribution to the realization of these goals. They also pointed to the need for the nonaligned countries and developing countries to strengthen their unity in efforts to ensure the success of the forthcoming special session of the United Nations General Assembly on global negotiations and the (?third development decade).

Reviewing the international situation, the Yugoslav secretary for foreign affairs put forward views on developments in Europe, while the Indonesian foreign affairs minister talked about trends in the Southeast Asian region.

The two ministers expressed their satisfaction with the constant progress in Indonesian-Yugoslav relations. They affirmed the readiness of their governments to promote further relations and cooperation between the two countries in the political, economic, scientific, cultural, information and other spheres. They stated in particular that all the conditions exist for expansion and enrichment of cooperation in the economic sphere, and that the two governments would stimulate the economic enterprises and other factors in their countries to establish closer mutual ties and cooperation in all areas.

In conclusion the communique states that Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, invited Mochtar Kusumaatmaja, Indonesian foreign affairs minister, to make an official visit to Yugoslavia, and that the invitation was accepted with pleasure.

Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, left Indonesia this evening. Josip Vrhovec and the members of the Yugoslav delegation were seen off at the Halim International Airport in Jakarta by Dr Mochtar Musumaatmaja, Indonesian foreign affairs minister, and high-ranking officials of the Foreign Affairs Ministry. Zlatan Sazunic, SFRY ambassador in Indonesia, and embassy personnel were also at the farewell.

Statement on Return

LD121825 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1113 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, returned today from a visit to several African and Asian states. At the Belgrade airport, he was welcomed by Aleksandar Vojnovic, under secretary in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; Dragomir Petrovic and Kazimir Vidas, assistant federal secretaries, and several other officials of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

Also at the airport were Ashok Chib, Indian ambassador to Yugoslavia, and the charge d'affaires of Zambia and Indonesia, D.B. Moombe and A.K. Said.

After his return to Belgrade, Josip Vrhovec made the following statement:

"I had a rather long trip, including two official visits--to Sri Lanka and Indonesia--and some working meetings in Zambia, Tanzania, Singapore and India. These visits had been postponed at the beginning of this year because of our president's illness. During these visits, we had the opportunity to discuss the development of our bilateral relations and their further promotion, as well as our cooperation on the world plane. It was an occasion to exchange views on present world situation and to see the place the policy of nonalignment occupies in all this, as well as what the movement of nonaligned states should do. I was received by the heads of state of Zambia, Tanzania, Sri Lanka and Indonesia. To the presidents of these countries I presented messages from Comrade Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency. We also carried out a thorough exchange of views with the foreign ministers of all six countries. "As regards bilateral relations, I think I can say we have very good friendly relations with all the states visited, all of whom belong to the nonaligned movement. There was no difficulty in expressing our common interest further to promote our relations and cooperate closely on the world plane.

"We jointly noted that the situation in the world is bad and is getting worse, because there is an increasing tendency in international relations to interfere in the internal affairs of sovereign countries, to use force and even to intervene. All this has brought detente, stability and the security of the world into question. We discussed what should be done, how we could contribute towards checking all this and renewing again the positive trends that would strengthen peace and security in the world. This would also create more favorable conditions for the peaceful internal development of all countries and for progress.

"We also discussed the concrete activity of the nonaligned countries in connection with the intensified international situation. We discussed this in a critical manner. We think that for some time now the nonaligned movement has not been sufficiently active and that it has somehow allowed itself to be on the sidelines, although the vital interests of the nonaligned countries have been the worst hit by the accumulation of these dangers in the world. We arrived at the conclusion that our joint action should be intensified and that we should find ways of contributing as much as possible to the implementation of the principles and aims of the policy of nonalignment.

"In all these talks, the heads of state and ministers with whom I had talks strongly emphasized that the policy of nonalignment was already affirmed in the world as a very important moral-political factor and that our President Tito, one of its founders, contributed very much to the affirmation and influence of this policy. On this occasion they again emphasized that this obliged us to continue this policy even more consistently. Of course, we were pleased to hear this, but above all we understood this as a common stimulus and obligation.

"We have agreed that the nonaligned movement must not be silent, because silence and inactivity encourage tendencies which weaken the self-confidence of the movement. At the same time, a passive attitude would make one wonder what has happened to a policy that was so prominent and influential, why it cannot say the right thing. Now there was no difference of opinion on this.

"We also exchanged views on the forms and types of activity. There were various ideas. However, it was our joint conclusion that all these ideas should be discussed by the group of nonaligned states in New York in a democratic debate, in order to adopt joint stances of the entire movement by consensus, as is usually done in our movement.

"What I would especially emphasize is the feeling expressed by all our interlocutors that agreements or decisions on the activity of the nonaligned movement must be adopted in keeping with the further affirmation of the true principles and aims of the policy of nonalignment.

"We are aware of the fact that there exist in our movement different commitments and assessments of individual questions and of big questions or crises in the world. In this respect, various influences which are not always nonaligned are present.

"However, we completely agreed that the differences that exist should not in any case be used as a justification for the movement's passive attitude, nor should they prevent our joint activity in the direction which unites us. All this should be discussed publicly and democratically in the movement itself. The situation should be strengthened and what should unite us in joint action should be promoted. This is a struggle for still greater affirmation of the principles of true nonalignment and for the strengthening of the nonaligned role as an independent political factor of world relations. We consider the talks we had during this visit very positive, because they have shown that we think about these questions jointly and in the same way."

VRHOVEC DISCUSSES MADRID MEETING WITH MALTESE ENVOY

LD122104 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1745 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, has received Alex Trigona, envoy of the prime minister of the Republic of Malta, who is in Belgrade for consultations on bilateral and topical international issues. During the talks mutual satisfaction with the present development of friendly relations was noted and readiness to further intensify and expand these relations was expressed. The importance of cooperation between the two nonaligned countries, which have a special interest in the consistent application of the principles of the Helsinki document in the Mediterranean area, was stressed. This will lead to the transformation of the Mediterranean into a zone of peace, security and cooperation. The preparations for the forthcoming Madrid meeting were also discussed in this connection.

DOLANC ENDS VISIT TO ROMANIA; RETURNS

LD121444 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1108 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Belgrade, June 12 (TANJUG)-League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Presidency member Stane Dolanc returned to Belgrade today, after a brief working visit to Romania, paid at the invitation of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee. During the visit in Bucharest, Stane Dolanc had talks with Romanian Communist Party General Secretary and President of Romania Nicolae Ceausecu.

During the talks, held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, views were exchanged on the further development of Yugoslav-Romanian cooperation and on current international questions. The readiness was expressed for Yugoslav-Romanian relations to continue to develop and expand on the foundations set during the meetings between Presidents Josip Broz Tito and Nicolae Ceausescu. The need was particularly pointed up of reviving detente and solving international problems by way of negotiations.

MARKOVIC'S TALKS IN TANZANIA REPORTED

LD121938 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1812 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Dar es Salaam, June 12 (TANJUG)--The level of Yugoslav-Tanzanian economic cooperation, direct or within the nonaligned movement, is below the highly developed and successful political cooperation existing between the two countries. This was noted today in the talks between President of the Assembly of Yugoslavia Dragoslav Markovic and his host, speaker of the Tanzanian National Assembly, Chief Adam Sapi Mkwawa, heading the parliamentary delegations of their respective countries.

They also noted that the decisions and recommendations of the meetings of nonaligned countries constitute a sound basis for the expansion and promotion of economic cooperation.

In their talks, the parliamentary delegation of the two countries noted that both countries were at the beginning of the realization of their medium-term, five-year development plans and that there were possibilities for an expansion of economic cooperation between the two countries. Both sides stressed that the participation of Yugoslav enterprises in all fields of Tanzanian economy would be welcome and that concrete plans on this participation should be worked out.

ITALIAN PREMIER RECEIVES FOREIGN TRADE SECRETARY ROTAR

AU121255 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 11 Jun 80 p 6

[Text] Rome--Italian Premier Francesco Cossiga yesterday received Metod Rotar, federal secretary for foreign trade. On this occasion, the chances for promoting the economic cooperation between the two countries were assessed favorably.

The federal secretary heads a Yugoslav delegation which had several talks in Rome with responsible personalities from the Ministries of Foreign Trade, Finance and Foreign Affairs. The guests from Yugoslavia also were received by Manca, minister of foreign trade, and Pandolfi, minister of the treasury.

In the talks on economic cooperation the possibilities were discussed for increasing the exports of Yugoslav goods to Italy.

LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE, PRESIDIUM HOLD SESSIONS

Central Committee, Session

LD121426 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0930 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Belgrade, June 12 (TANJUG)--The League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Central Committee opened a session in Belgrade this morning, discussing the current political situation and current questions of the implementation of the policy of economic stabilization. The opening addresses are made by LCY Central Committee Presidency Secretary Dusan Dragsoavac and Yugoslav Federal Executive Council President Veselin Djuranovic.

The Central Committee is today to determine the way of work of the LCY until the 12th congress, in view of the fact that, after the death of President Tito, the function and competence of the president are transfered to other LCY organs. The draft decision on this head will be presented by LCY Central Committee Presidency Member Branko Mikulic.

Presidium Elects Doronjski President

LD121655 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1535 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Belgrade--Immediately following today's 11th session of the LCY Central Committee, the LCY Central Committee Presidium held a session.

On the basis of the decision of the LCY Central Committee on the regulation of the competences and manner of work of LCY organs in the period up to the 12th LCY Congress, the Presidium elected Stevan Doronjski, up to now chairman of the Presidium, as president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium for a term of 1 year. Doronjski's 1-year term of office will include the time he has spent in the office of chairman.

Doronjski's Appointment, Political Biography

LD122214 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1759 GMT 12 Jun 80

["New President of the LCY Central Committee Presidency"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, June 12 (TANJUG)--Stevan Doronjski, hitherto chairman of the Presidency of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee was elected president of this body at a session of the league's Central Committee held here today. His one-year term of office includes the period during which Doronjski held the post of chairman of the LCY CC Presidency. New elections for this post are expected next autumn.

With the death of Josip Broz Tito, the post of Presidency of the LCY was vacated. At today's session it was decided that this function be exercised until the 12th congress by the LCY Central Committee, which would authorize its Presidency to prepare and convene sessions of the Central Committee. This decision is temporary as it involves a statutory provision which can only be adopted or amended by a congress of the LCY.

In adopting this decision, the Central Committee addressed that general party decisions on amendments to the LCY statute should not be held at a time when the whole country is actively engaged in dealing with very important tasks.

The decision also includes the provision under which president of the Presidency is elected for a one-year, and secretary of the Presidency is elected for a two-year term of office. These two posts will be held successively by members of the Presidency from the republican and provincial organizations of the League of Communists according to the principle of rotation. A special commission, including president and secretary of the LCY Presidency, the representatives of republican and provincial LCY organizations and the Yugoslav People's Army will consult on this matter and propose the composition of the body.

Stevan Doronjski was born in 1919 in Krcedinu Indjija commune, Yugoslav Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, constitutent Republic of Serbia. He is a Serb by nationality.

Doronjski joined the Yugoslav Communist Youth League in 1937 and the Communist Party of Yugoslavia in 1939. He was an organizer of the national liberation war in the Stara Pazova District. Starting from September 1941, Doronjski was political commissar of the Danubian partisan detachment, secretary of the Srem regional committee of the Yugoslav Communist League, member of the Srem regional committee of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia and secretary of the Vojvodina provincial committee of the Yugoslav Communist Youth League.

After the war, Doronjski held a number of responsible functions: organizational secretary of the Yugoslav Communist Youth League Central Committee, secretary of the Vojvodina provincial committee of the CPY, president of the Assembly of the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina and vice-president of the Republican Exedutive Committee, secretary of the Belgrade city committee of the League of Communists, and secretary of the Executive Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia Central Committee. Doronjski was elected to the LCY Central Committee at the 6th, 7th and 8th congresses, to the LCY Presidency at the 9th congress, and to the LCY Central Committee Presidency at the 10th and 11th congresses of the LCY.

In 1974, he was elected to the Presidency of Yugoslavia. From May 16, 1977 to May 15, 1978, he was vice-president of the Presidency of Yugoslavia.

Stevan Doronjski holds the 1941 partisan memorial medal and numerous Yugoslav and foreign wartime and peacetime decorations.

KOSOVO ALBANIAN WEEKLY CELEBRATES 35TH ANNIVERSARY

AU052110 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 29 May 80 p 6

[TANJUG report]

[Text] With the publication of a book of poems devoted to Tito and written by young writer Agim Deva, the collective of the newspaper ZERI I RINISE (VOICE OF YOUNG PEOPLE) began the celebration of the 35th publication anniversary of this organ of the Kosovo youth in Albanian.

The first issue of this weekly, which is now being printed in 25,000 copies, appeared on 15 May 1945, that is, only 3 days after the publication of RILINDJA, the first newspaper in Albanian. In the three and one half decades of its publication ZERI I RINISE played a special role not only in informing young people but also in gathering and training a number of generations of young journalists, writers and other creative workers from the ranks of the Albanian nationality, and in helping them to assert themselves.

As was stated at yesterday's press conference held at the editorial office of the weekly, the celebration of the 35th anniversary of ZERI I RINISE will primarily have a working character.

In connection with the jubilee, an annual Ganimete Terbesi award has been established for the best literary works of young writers published in the period running from May to the next May.

BRIEFS

DEPARTING NORWEGIAN AMBASSADOR--Belgrade, 28, May, TANJUG--Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, today received in a farewell visit Kjell Eliassen, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Norway to the SFRY, who will leave our country soon. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 29 May 80 p 7 AU]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO ARGENTINA--Belgrade--By decree of the SFRY Presidency, Zivko Knezevic, heretofore minister plenipotentiary in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, was appointed the SFRY ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Argentina. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 31 May 80 p 6 AU]

COOPERATION WITH CSSR--The 24th session of the mixed Yugoslav-Czechoslovak Commission for Scientific-Technical Cooperation has ended in Belgrade. At the conclusion of the session, a protocol on cooperation for the next period was signed. One of the most important future activities of the mixed commission will be to prepare and to adopt a program of long-term cooperation for the 1981-1985 period. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 31 May 80 p 6 AU]

CREDITS FOR KOSOVO--The Kosovo economic organizations will soon be able to use credits of the Yugoslav banks totaling 1.7 billion dinars to increase their working capital. This sum was made available by pooling the funds made free by reducing the compulsory banking reserves. The credits will be granted for a period of 15 years at a 3 percent interest rate. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23 May 80 p 8 AU]

CZECHOSLOVAK BANK OFFICIAL--Branislav Ikonic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, received Svatopluk Potac, chairman of the Czechoslovak State Bank, and had a long talk with him on 23 May. Several topical questions of bilateral economic cooperation were discussed and satisfaction was expressed by both sides over the past cooperation between the central banks of the two countries and their contribution to the promotion of bilateral economic cooperation. Bogoljub Nedeljkovic, member of the Federal Executive Council and president of the Yugoslav part of the mixed Yugoslav-Czechoslovak Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, has also received Svatopluk Potac. Views on financial cooperation between the SFRY and the CSSR were exchanged. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 24 May 80 p 7 AU]